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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,042—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
B.I.ORIENTAL	6238	J. H. Moule	9th July.
* GANGES	4256	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	6987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4301	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6025	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4256	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. R. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I.ROME	5745	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
* GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I.INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
B.I.SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	25th "
B.I.ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Oct.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

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A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Martinolich	3,820	1st Aug., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 650	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSKION	R. Mayer	3,578	7th July.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA		2,709	21st July 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 30, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
NATAL	4,071	C. Chevalier	9th July.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	Delsaubenge	3rd September

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain G. Shimozu, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 8th July.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 28th June, 1897.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,693 tons, on the 6th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 8th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,860 tons, on or about 11th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 8th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 5th July, 1897.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,132	16th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
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in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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Bombay, 29th June, 1897.

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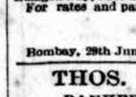

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Royal Powder	Bay Rum	Bloom of Roses	Symth and Nephew Scent
Superfine Violet Powder	Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice	Opalin Powder	Eau de Cologne
Pears' Soap	Floriline	Extract of Elder Flowers	Aqua Geneva
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Rimmel's Pomade	Brilliantine		

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MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE GENERAL GATACRE ENTERTAINMENT and ADDRESS FUND are required TO PAY their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of THE NEW MASONIC HALL, near the Novelty Theatre, at the back of Waudby Road, in the Fort. They are to be sent to Messrs. Campbell and Hewson, Architects, No. 1, Hummum Street, where the plans, &c., can be inspected and copies of the quantities and conditions of Contract can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock on the 17th July, after which no Tender will be received.

CAMPBELL AND HEWSON,
Architects, No 1, Hummum Street.

ESTATE OF THE LATE J. D. S. FITZMAURICE, I. C. S.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of the late J. D. S. FITZMAURICE, I. C. S., Letters of Administration to which have been granted to EDWARD LUIS CAPPEL, Collector of Dharwar, should send in the same within one month from this date to the said Administrator, after which date he will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received Notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are hereby required to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or to deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

E. L. CAPPEL,
Administrator.

Dharwar, 1st July 1897.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned having THIS DAY taken over the duties of GENERAL SECRETARY to the above Society, will be pleased to give Railway Servants every information within his power regarding the object of the Society, and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Forms and prospectuses on Application.

WILSON T. LIDBETTER,
General Secretary.

Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

TO SUB-LET

AT PACHMARI—ST. WINIFREDS, well furnished, for the second Pachmari season, from 15th September next; this house contains 6 bed rooms and bath rooms drawing-room and dining-room pantry, etc., roof water-tight, and house stands on a dry site, rent Rs. 250.

If required before above date, applications will be considered.

Apply to

CAPTAIN FULLER, R.A.,
Pachmari, Central Provinces.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Messrs. ALEXANDER FERGUSON and Co., Ld., Distillers, of GLASGOW, and shall be glad to receive orders for their well-known "P. and O." and "SPECIAL CREAM" Whiskies.

W. & A. GRAHAM AND CO.,
Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

THE PUER AERATED WATERS,

PREPARED AT THE

VICTORIA HOTEL AERATED WATER FACTORY,

Are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

These WATERS are sweetened with pure Cane Sugar, Mineral Sugar is not used, and will not go stale.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the

NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES AND UNEQUALLED BENEFITS THE

ORIENTAL OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST

EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manger and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. J. C. Stewart and Co., Tailors' Shop, consisting of piece-goods, clothes, cupboards, &c.

By order of O. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re John Coutts Stewart, an Insolvent, lately a tailor and outfitter, traded as Messrs. J. C. Stewart and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., at the Colaba Causeway, Tailors' Shop, consisting of cut pieces of tweed, flannell, serge, khakee, Bedford check, fancy coating, venetian, angola, cricketing, shikar, and other cloth, ready-made coats, trousers, suits, collars, neckties, buttons, glass-door cupboards, chairs, writing desk, counter, &c.

Property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 6th July, 1897.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 6th July, 1897, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the report of the Committee for the year 1896.

2. To elect a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and members of the Committee of the Association, for the year 1897, in accordance with Rules V and VI, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,

C. J. MICHAEL,
Officiating Secretary.

Millowners' Association, Bombay, 23rd June, 1897.

AN EXCELLENT PAMPHLET ON PLAGUE.

And the Remedies for its Cure.

By A. PEREIRA.

Can be had at Messrs. THACKER & Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co. and ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., and at the PRESS.

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CAPITAL.....Rs. 10,00,000.

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Any male or female by paying a subscription of Rs. 5 per month for 15 consecutive years, can secure, after such fifteen years, a pension of Rs. 10 per month till his death, and after death his nominee will be entitled to receive the full amount of subscriptions paid to the Corporation plus compound interest at Rs. 6½ per cent. per annum.

EXPLANATORY TABLE SHOWING PROFIT TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

In Years.	Actual sum paid by a Subscriber by monthly instalments of Rs. 5.	In the event of his withdrawal or discontinuance a subscriber shall receive Rs.
10	600	785
11	660	904
12	720	1,020
13	780	1,143
14	840	1,274
15	900	1,415*

*After the pensioner's death this amount will be paid to his nominee. A subscriber may pay as much more subscriptions as he likes in this DEPARTMENT on the above scale.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.—Loans.—Subscribers of this Department will get loans from the Corporation repayable by 25 monthly instalments.

Banking & General Agency business of every description transacted. Shares are still available. For Handbook of full information and other particulars, apply to—

PARULEKER & Co.,
5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Local Agents.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

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Landhaus Birkenfeld,
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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WOODHOUSE & Co.	Massala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Aye.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
LACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	24
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

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The *Lancet* writes of Godesberger:—"It is a Natural Sparkling Table Water, peculiarly Soft to the Palate. It is Free from Organic Matter. It is an excellent Drink with Milk. It mixes well with Spirits."

Has all the Advantages of Soda Water without any of its Drawbacks.

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MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ „ „ „ 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ „ „ „ 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insects. Sports men will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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20	Rs. 10 0 0
25	„ 11 0 8
30	„ 12 4 8
35	„ 13 12 0
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Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water 3-0m., 3-19a. Low water, 3-33m., 9-33a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Annual meeting, Millowners' Association, 4 p.m.
Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace, Sir Jamsetjee F. B. Institution, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m. (weather permitting).

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played, to-day, on the Cooperage between the Telegraph and Free Football Clubs. Kick off 5-30 p.m.

LECTURE.—Mr. P. F. Sequeira, of Moira Bardez, will give a lecture at the Tivoli Theatre, this evening on "Love of all nations but one," commencing at 8-30 p.m.

STRIKE OF FEMALE OPERATIVES.—About three hundred women employed in the Peroo Mahomed Mill, Mahim, struck work on Saturday, on account of a dispute regarding their wages.

A SUCCESSFUL BOMBAY DOCTOR.—Dr. Caetano Fernandes, L. M. and S. (Bombay), who proceeded to Europe in January last, presented himself at the final examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of Brussels, held last month, passing with the highest honours. Dr. Fernandes is now in London prosecuting studies in eye diseases and midwifery.

CRUEL MISCHIEF.—Miss Maneckji Cursetji, residing at Altamont Road, has reported to the police that some time during Friday night last someone entered her stable and cut off the tail of her Arab horse. The tail and mane of two horses in the same stable belonging to Mr. H. N. Mody were also cut off. It has been ascertained from enquiries made that Miss Maneckji intended shortly disposing of her horse.

BURNT IN A WORKSHOP.—Babul Nandoo, an employe working in a workshop at Sindhee Gully, and residing at Coomharwada, was, on Saturday afternoon, while at work in the workshop, lifting a vessel containing boiling tar off the fire, when the vessel accidentally overbalanced, and a portion of the tar falling into the fire, caused instantaneous combustion and burnt the man about the arms, breast, and legs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March .....Our new Commander .....Latann
Intermezzo.....On the Road to Moscow .....Paul de Lostz
Reminiscences of Tosti.....Tosti
Valse.....Cantique Sacré .....Petrus
Selection .....Little Christopher Columbus.....Ivan Caryll
Song (Cornet Solo), The Holy City .....Stephen Adams
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ANJUMAN-I-ISHWANUL MUTTAFIKAIL.—A correspondent writes:—A very large and imposing meeting of this Anjuman was held on Saturday night in the Anjuman Hall at Bhendy Bazar, Carnac Road. On this occasion the chair was occupied by Khan Saheb Syed Macenuddeen, Deputy Educational Inspector. Mr. Syed Ahmed, Joint Secretary of the Anjuman, delivered a very impressive lecture on "Unity" in Urdu. He was seconded by Messrs. Haji Rahimtulla Haji Daud and Nizamuddeen. The meeting was brought to a close by an encouraging and enthusiastic speech by the chairman and distribution of flowers and attar.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Dare Salem, Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Orange Free State Transvaal, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Cape Colony, Reunion, Zamatave, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossibe, Diego Suarez, and St. Marie, per s.s. Bancoora, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Thursday, the 8th instant.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s.s. Poseidon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Thursday, the 8th instant.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, heldan inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Toolsee, a Hindu girl aged two years, residing with her parents on the third floor of a house at Nowroji Hill, Second Lane. About 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the mother was grinding grain in the passage in front of the room when the deceased who was playing in the room dropped out through a window and fell into the street below, fracturing her head. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died within an hour after admission. The lower half of the window was guarded by two cross bars, which were however wide enough to allow the deceased to pass through. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—A murderous attempt was made on a butler by another butler on Wednesday night. The butler was tempted to draw a knife across the throat but the weapon being blunt the wound was not effective. The would-be murderer then surendered himself to the police. The wounded man is progressing in the hospital.—No rain here since the heavy downpour of the 17th ultimo. Great anxiety prevails among the people here. Agricultural operations are at a standstill.—A report of three murders having been committed at Dhorajee by means of poison has reached here. It appears that a Memon being influenced by malice administered poison in milk to a fakir, who shared it with two others, all dying in an hour. The Memon has been arrested.

A GAMBLERS' DEN RAIDED.—Before Mr. P. H Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers prosecuted Khan Mahomed Haji Fazul Mahomed and three others, charging No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Telly Gully, Bhendy Bazaar Road, and the rest of the accused with gaming therein with cards and money. Mr. Dalvi pleader, defended the accused. In consequence of certain information received, Inspector Meyers obtained a Commissioner's warrant, and, in company of Inspector Power, proceeded to the house occupied by No. 1 at Telly Gully on Sunday night and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling, Rs. 4 being found on the ground. No. 1 was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. The rest of the accused were fined Rs. 5 each.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.—The recent strikes have led Indians to recognise the necessity of some sort of an association to ventilate their grievances and champion their cause; the ultimate success of the strikes having convinced them of their ability to establish such an association and work it for the promotion of their social condition and alleviation of departmental distress. The result of much deliberation has been the establishment of an Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India on very much the same lines as the one in England, which owing to the enthusiasm of the members already shows signs of vigorous vitality. Mr. Wilson T. Lidbetter, Notary Public, well-known in local business circles, has been appointed General Secretary with an office in Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's building, and a determined effort is being made to enrol every railway servant in India. The support so far has been encouraging that the society promises in time to be one of the earliest and most respectable defence associations in India. It is a happy omen of success that the heads of departments are evoking on all the operations with an indulgent eye. The advertisement of the Society appears in another column.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on the 4th instant, says:—A dispute has taken place among the Ismailite Inhabitants of this station lately, on account of their place of worship situated in the Tembee Street. Azam Pinkar, along with a few of his friends, wishes to take charge of the above mentioned place from its present manager, without the will and desire of the other members of the Israel community at Thana. The matter, it appears, will not be settled amicably; but it will be brought before the City Magistrate, under section 447 of the I.P.C. It is reported that Seths Narotam Laljee, Meghraj Ganiram, Chandramal Umaidmal, and Navalmal Hirajee have generously opened a poor house in the town of Dhanoo, Thana District, where they distribute cooked rice to distressed people of the surrounding villages. A large number of poor Warlees and Katorees flock thither daily.—Mr. Apte was tried at Pen by Mr. Brooks, Divisional Magistrate, for misrepresenting Government orders, and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment in March last. His sentence has been confirmed by Mr. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Thana, on Monday last. Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare appeared for the accused, and Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya represented the Crown, in a special appeal, which was made by the accused against his conviction.—Messrs. Hormusjee J. Antia and Waman S. Nabhar, the special Plague Mamlatdars of Thana, returned to Ahmedabad last week, and joined their respective posts in the Office of the Commissioner, N. D.

ALLEGED DHATURA POISONING.—About 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, a Pathan woman, named Begum, aged forty years, and her son, Goolamjan Camroodin, aged seven years, were removed from the verrandah of a house in Samuel Street to the J. J. Hospital, by her husband, apparently suffering from the symptoms of dhatura poisoning. It appears that about 9 p.m., on Saturday, Begum was asked by her son on the verandah when a boy, whom she did not know, brought some spiced rice and meat in a China ware plate and gave it to her. She emptied the food into an earthenware pitcher and put it by. On the following morning, about 10 o'clock, she warmed the food, which she and her son then partook of, leaving a quantity of it for her husband, and after which she and her son did not remember what happened until they received consciousness about 4 p.m., when they found themselves in the hospital. At 2 p.m. the husband returned home, and finding his wife and son lying unconscious, conveyed them to the hospital. By 6 o'clock the same evening they had quite recovered, and were discharged cured from the hospital yesterday morning. There appears to be no intention of robbery, as the people had no money with them and are very poor. The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital stated that dhatura seeds are frequently found in pulse. The remaining portion of the food has been taken charge of by the police and sealed, and in due course will be sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government for examination.

SLIGHT INJURIES RESULTING IN DEATH.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Francis Alfonso, aged thirty years, residing in a coor at Tarwady. About half-past 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo, deceased, in company of two others, all of whom were drunk, was passing by the house of one Koomalia Gopal, when a dispute arose between deceased and his companions and Koomalia Gopal. From words they came to blows, and in the struggle Alfonso fell down and sustained a scalp wound by the head coming in contact with a small stone. Deceased was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where the wound was dressed, and he was allowed to go home. About a week after he was brought back to the hospital, suffering from erysipelas, which extended down the face and neck, followed by dilirium and terminating in his death. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.—Another inquest was held at the same hospital on view of the body of Shivram Kashinath, a Hindu, aged forty years, whose dying deposition was taken down by Mr. W. Webb, on Friday last, and has been published in these columns. The verdict was that the death was due to pneumonia following the accidental injury substained by him.—A third inquest was held on the body of Bhemabai, a woman, aged thirty years, residing at Frere Road, who had sustained injury to the head, under the circumstances reported in our yesterday's issue. Her death was due to erysipelas, and the jury brought in a verdict accordingly.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and the same Special Jury.

MURDER OF A PARSEE AT WALKESHWAR.

Framjee Nanabhoy, a toddy-drawer, was charged with having on the 2nd May last at Walkeshwar, committed the murder of Hormusjee Cowasjee and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He was further charged with having, on the same day, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Pestonjee Cowasjee by means of an instrument for cutting. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Moolla and Moolla, appeared for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. H. Chalmers, foreman.

Mr. F. O. Ellison.	Mr. Sorab P. N. Wadia.
Mr. F. J. Clark.	Mr. John Humphrey.
Mr. G. H. Brown.	Mr. V. C. French.
Mr. A. H. B. Froom.	Mr. H. A. Hall.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution.

Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoy, cross-examined by Taleyarkhan, said the prisoner came to him on the morning of Sunday, the 2nd May last, and complained of having been beaten by the sons of Ruttonbai. He showed marks of beating. When the accused's uncle came, he, witness, and the prisoner were going to the scene of the occurrence, but were stopped at a short distance by Inspector Hurst. Accused was related to witness.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick: Accused said nothing about anybody having been stabbed.

Bhana Dhunjee, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said he was a cowkeeper and remembered the 2nd May last, when the prisoner came to him and requested him to keep is leather apron, containing sundry articles and to lend him a cap. Witness lent him his cap, with which the prisoner went away. At 1 p. m. that day, the police took away the whole of prisoner's things. The police were accompanied by the prisoner on the occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan: Accused is a hawker in toddy. I bought toddy of him on two or three occasions. Accused was quite calm when he came to me.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, in answer to the court, said: On the morning in question, Ruttonbai sent for me, and I went. She and her sons abused me. I told them not to do so. They then threw stones at me, and one of them hit me in the side. I was struck two blows with fists. I wanted to run away to my hut. The four brothers seized me and threw me against the mango-tree. I had one instrument in my hand; I was sharpening it; and I do not know who was struck in the scuffle which ensued. When I was struck in this way, I was not quite conscious. My cap fell down when I was dashed against the tree. I was very much frightened, and in consequence of the beating I went into the fire-temple ground and stood there. The Bai of the fire-temple said I should go and report the ill-treatment I had received to my uncle. I put my instruments at the last witness's place, and went by Chowpatty road to my brother's shop. After about half-an-hour my uncle came there. The uncle asked me if I had been hurt. I showed him the marks of the injuries I had received. I, my uncle, and Rattonjee hired a carriage and drove to Chowpatty. A police inspector stopped me, and then I learned that Hormusjee had died.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in summing up the evidence, submitted that there was no such grave and sudden provocation as to completely destroy the self-control of the prisoner. According to his own account, the provocation was not sufficient to bring the offence within one of the exceptions mentioned in the Penal Code.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the jury for the defence, said it was highly improbable, according to the story for the prosecution, that the prisoner should commit a murderous assault as he was alleged to have committed, merely on being taxed with having made a false representation to the complainant's servant. A huge superstructure of falsehood had been raised on a slight sub-stratum of truth. The prosecution had not brought before the jury any sufficient motive for the prisoner committing a murderous assault. The depth of the wound on Hormusjee made it highly improbable that the blow could have been dealt with violence. Both before the coroner and the magistrate, the prisoner was charged merely with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The charge of murder had been added here by the Clerk of the Crown. The case put forward by the prosecution showed that there was absolutely no provocation given to the prisoner; and the jury as sensible men, would naturally ask why the crime was committed. No motive appeared for the commission of it. The evidence consisted of that of the mother, her sons, and her servans. There was no independent evidence whatever. In the coroner's court and the magistrate's court, the servant Cassum, distinctly stated that stones were thrown at the prisoner, although, in this court, he barefacedly said that his former statement was false. If no stones were thrown, what on earth could have made this man, Cassum, say that four stones at least were thrown? The learned counsel urged that what Cassum stated before the coroner was the truth. The jury were asked to carefully consider all these points, and when they did so, the learned counsel was sure they would acquit his client of the serious charges.

His Lordship, summing up the case to the jury, said it was very difficult to say that the accused brought his chins from his hut with the deliberate intention of causing death. But as Hormusjee was struck in the chest, in a vital part of the body, it was for the jury to say whether the prisoner knew that the injuries he inflicted were likely to cause death, and in that case he would be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His Lordship drew the jury's attention to the exceptions in the Penal Code to the charge of murder. The learned magistrate, who framed the charges, had taken a lenient view of the case and refrained from framing a charge of murder. But the charge was added by the Clark of the Crown; because there was a very fine line to be drawn between murder and culpable homicide; and the matter was purely one for the jury to deal with. The jury were told to weigh the balance of probabilities on the evidence of which the learned judge read the material portions, and come to a conclusion on the charges.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, at the same time recommending him to mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said no doubt the prisoner had no intention to cause death at the time he used the instrument; but the offence he had been found guilty of was a serious one, which made him liable to transportation for life. Looking, however, to the recommendation of the jury to mercy, his Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The court adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. 2s. bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore it in every case, Gray or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not diseased. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Yarrington Road London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Amir is reported to be in such good health that he has not yet left Kabul for his summer quarters in the Pagman Hills. His Highness is better now than he has been for a long time past.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. S. CUNINGHAME, 1st Punjab Cavalry, is appointed Road Commandant with the Tochi Field Force.

THE famine returns for last week show a reduction of 649,700 on the number of persons receiving relief, but the total is still over 3½ millions. The largest decrease is in the N.-W. P. Madras shows an increase of 55,000.

SUCH news as has reached India regarding the outbreak of plague at Jeddah show that the disease is not making headway. The strictest quarantine and segregation have been imposed by the Turkish authorities.

THE Durand Football Tournament will begin at Simla on September 16th, entries closing on August 7th. Captain Stares, Adjutant of the 2nd P. V. R. has taken over charge of the duties of Honorary Secretary, as Mr. E. Weston is absent from Simla.

THE command of the 31st Punjab Infantry has been bestowed on Major J. L. O'Bryen, of the 30th Punjab Infantry. The vacancy which was created by the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie Halkett occurred somewhere in March last, so it has taken the authorities the whole of April, May and June to make up their mind about the appointment.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, who was to have left Naini Tal for the plains on Monday, has postponed his projected tour for ten days. The reason is that owing to the holding off of the rains, the new conditions in regard to famine which were expected to arise, and which he desired to observe and discuss with the District Officers, have not been established, and there is also an objection against calling officers away from their districts, where their presence is greatly needed, for the purpose of attending conferences with his Honour.

THERE has been no improvement in the monsoon conditions during the past week. The barometer still reads abnormally high over the North Arabian Sea and the Bombay Presidency, hence the south-west winds blowing across the Arabian Sea are unable to advance into India, but have shifted round to the north-west, so that the rainfall from the Arabian Sea side is absurdly small for the time of year and is confined to a few showers at the West Coast ports. The Bay current is doing slightly better, giving howers of one to two inches to Burma and Arakan, but not penetrating into Bengal at all. Duststorms have given welcome showers in the submontane districts of the Punjab and the N.-W. P., Roorkee, Umballa, and Sialkote having received about three-quarters of an inch on Friday evening.

WRITING of the Calcutta riots the *Englishman* remarks that everyone must rejoice that they are at an end, but no one can help wishing that they had "concluded under other conditions. We understand the police theory to be that the calm which set in on Thursday night is the result of the measures which they adopted during the day. With every desire to give the police all the credit that is their due, we fear that this notion will not be endorsed by the great body of public opinion. It is almost universally believed that the disturbance has ceased because the rioters have got what they wanted; in fact because the decree-holder of the land on which the Tallah mosque stood has been induced, never mind how, to agree to compromise his claim. We should be delighted to find that this has not been the case. It is stated in other quarters that Hajee Mohamed, who has been a prominent figure in the closing scenes of the riot, persuaded his co-religionists to desist on the ground that he could not negotiate with the Tagore family with regard to the land until peace had been restored. On the other hand, from the same source we learn that this announcement went hand in hand with the stipulation that the Mohamedans were to be permitted to worship at the spot from which they were driven by the police two days ago. Amid all these conflicting statements it is difficult to apportion the degrees of praise or blame to be bestowed upon the various participators in the existing events of Wednesday and Thursday, but at all events a strong feeling prevails that the Government has been outwitted, and that the fanatics have scored."

THE editor of a native paper in Cairo has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to a fine for reproducing from European journals articles considered to reflect upon the German Emperor. The case is pointed at as a concrete instance of the injustice caused by the present state of the Egyptian Press Law.

THE choice collection of porcelain the property of Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh came under the hammer, at Messrs. Christie's, on June 14.

AT Hastings, on June 16, the Marquis of Dufferin laid the inaugural stone of the new harbour, which is to be erected at a cost of £200,000.

THE Leighton Memorial is to take the form of an altar tomb, designed by Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A., in St. Paul's Cathedral, where the artist was buried.

THE statue of Mrs. Siddons, erected by public subscription on Paddington-green, close to the grave of the famous actress, was unveiled, on June 14, by Sir Henry Irving, who pointed out that this was the first monument put up in London to the honour of a player, and spoke of some of the characteristics of Mrs. Siddon's genius and career.

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT has returned from her nursing expedition to Greece converted—to the cigarette. Addressing a crowded assembly at Whitefield's Tabernacle, she said that "on one occasion she was so hungry that she smoked a cigarette. Hitherto she had been under the impression that smoking was a mere useless vice, but having experienced the marvellous soothing effects of tobacco, she could now quite understand why all men smoked. As she smoked, the hunger was appeased, and for the time she forgot her troubles and was happy again."

A BATCH of letters, evidently of a private character, addressed to the Duke of Sussex by the Queen, will, it is stated, shortly find its way into a London auction room. In one of these Her Majesty, writing from Walmer Castle on Nov. 11, 1842, mentions that the "Prince of Wales is very well and will shortly walk alone." In another, thanking the Duke for his wishes for the 10th, Her Majesty writes:—"That day ever must be one of joy and gratitude to me as being the commencement of the greatest possible happiness to me. Few, if any, possess such a treasure as I do in my deep-loved Albert, whose only object is the happiness and well-being of others. May his bright example of virtue and excellence be followed by my son, and may he be the image of his father, is my most fervent prayer." The Duke of Sussex, who was the fourth son of George III. and uncle of the Queen, died in 1843, three years after Her Majesty's marriage.

DISCUSSIONS of the Queen's Jubilee abound in the American Press. The tone of all the chief papers (says the *Times'* New York correspondent) is one of admiring respect for the Queen.

THE Volksraad of the Transvaal, at the personal request of the President, have resolved to adjourn, on June 22, and to close the public offices for celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. Several members (says a *Times'* telegram) denied Her Majesty's suzerainty, and gave their support to the motion as an act of courtesy to a foreign Power.

A VIOLENT gale, accompanied by heavy rains, visited Ireland, the Irish Sea, and the western coasts of Great Britain on June 15 and 16. Nelson's old flagship, the Foudroyant, which was anchored off Blackpool for exhibition purposes, was driven ashore and wrecked.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has appointed Mr H. F. Wilson, M. A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, to the office of Legal Assistant in the Colonial Department.

THE contract for the supply of ales and stout to the English Army of occupation in Egypt for the ensuing three years has been secured by a Burton firm. The contract is based upon a consumption of upwards of 10,000 barrels per annum.

THE formation is announced of an Anglo-German Association for the promotion of friendly relations between Germany and Great Britain.

AT a meeting held, on June 11, at St. Martin's Hall, to promote the development of more cordial relations between England and France, letters were read from Lord Dufferin, Mr. Gladstone, Dean Farrar, and others, in support of the movement. Sir A. Arnold, who presided, said the two countries ought to be on the best terms. England's commerce with France was now eleven times as great as it was at the beginning of the Queen's reign, and peace, plenty, and prosperity were the basis of international freedom. Resolutions urging the desirability of increased good feeling between France and ourselves were carried.

THE Countess of Munster also recounts an amusing story of the Queen's absent-mindedness at one of the Court balls many years ago. The incident was witnessed by the Countess's mother. Her Majesty and the other Royal people had been in to supper, and the signal had been given for the return to the dancing-rooms. The Queen, in a fit of absence, as she turned from the supper-table, took up a large fork instead of her fan, which was lying by, where she had placed it before supper. She went forward some steps into the ballroom before the mistake was discovered, and was bowing as usual to the assembled company, while holding up—the fork! The Countess forgets who advised the Queen first of her mistake, but thinks it was the Prince Consort, who smilingly took the formidable weapon out of Her Majesty's hand and substituted the less alarming one.

BISHOP POTTER, according to a story just published, was visiting a brother bishop last summer at a popular seaside resort. As the two bishops were walking home from the Sunday-morning service they could not fail to notice the crowds of bathers in the surf, clad and unclad in all manner of costumes. The resident prelate turned to his visitor, saying, with a sigh: "What should you do if you were confronted by a problem like that in your diocese?" Bishop Potter quietly replied: "Brother, this is not my see!"

THE Berlin *Vossiche Zeitung* thinks that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States imposes upon Germany and England the necessity of devising measures for preventing the adoption of a similar policy in the case of Samoa. The *Post* however (says a *Times* telegram), expresses the authoritative view held in Berlin when it says that these islands have long been regarded by Germany as within the sphere of American interests, and adds:—"We can hardly have any pretext for asking by what right the Government of the United States has proceeded to annex the islands. We have no occasion to interfere with the action of America by protest or by obstruction."

To the Jubilee number of the *Court Journal* the Countess of Munster, whose mother was State Housekeeper at Kensington Palace, contributes some interesting reminiscences. She tells of an apparition which was seen on one occasion by the sentry on duty in the inner court of the Palace. The figure was strangely dressed, and glided noiselessly past, heedless of the sentry's challenge. A soldier who heard the story asked to be placed on duty there, vowing that "no man or devil" should pass him without giving the watchword. When the clock struck one the figure appeared. The sentry challenged the intruder, but he got no answer. The soldier then said, "If you don't give me the pass-word I shall fire!" The figure now made as though it would pass the indignant sentry, and it did, for the the soldier prodded at it with his bayonet, but it glided calmly on as the bayoned passed through it into the wall, making a deep mark and shivering it to splinters! The Countess adds that her mother saw the mark in the wall. The rumour was that the apparition was that of George II.

THE *Times'* Rome correspondent affirms that if in the autumn the Anglo-Egyptian forces should be at Berber or Khartoum the time will have come for the re-occupation of Kassala by Egypt—a step which the Italian Government would doubtless be anxious to facilitate. In any case nothing will be done by Italy without consulting Anglo-Egyptian interests. If the occupation of Kassala by Egypt should prove impracticable next autumn, precautions will certainly be taken to prevent the place from falling into the hands of the Dervishes. An Egyptian field battery has left Cairo for the front. Special interest was attached to the departure, it being a newly-formed battery with Maxim and Nordenfelt quick-firing guns, from which great results are anticipated at the taking of Berber and Khartoum.

THE returns just published of the census taken on June 1 show the population of Egypt on that date to have numbered 9,700,000—an increase of 2,900,000 as compared with the census of 1882, or about 42 per cent. in fifteen years. Calculated upon the basis of these figures, the average of annual taxation is 18s. per head.

A SHORT time since Sir W. Lawson endeavoured to persuade the Government to release Arabi Pasha and his fellow exiles in Ceylon on the occasion of the Jubilee festivities. The "Westminster Gazette" now learns from an authoritative source that appeals have reached the Queen, Lord Salisbury, Lord Wolseley, and Lord Cromer from Mahmood Samy (Prime Minister in the Arabi Cabinet), Yacoob Samy (Under Secretary of War in the same Ministry), and General Toulba Pasha. The other two survivors of the seven exiled Pashas—Arabi Pasha and Ali Fehmey Pasha—evidently prefer to remain in Ceylon. The two who died were Mahomed Fehmy and Abdel Al, Pashas. The appeals which have been sent to England state that the exiles have, in their fifteen years of exile, learnt "a terrible lesson by which they have profited." "They have lived to see the reforms, for which they were prepared to die, more than realised by the benefits which have resulted from the British occupation. Moreover, the memorialists are not now the active military leaders which they were fifteen years ago. They are now old men, spirit-broken exiles, only desirous of seeing their beloved children whom they left behind, in Egypt. Some of those children have married, and their children form another link to bind the memoralists to their old country." Nevertheless, all the Pashas ask is that they may be allowed to go to live in Cyprus. The appeals are backed up by a memorial to the Queen from the women of the Pashas' household.

IN the Queen's Bench on June 15, an application was made by counsel in the action which Sir John Willoughby had brought against Messrs. Kegan, Paul and Company for libel. They had published a book, written by Major Arthur Leonard, containing reflections upon the military character of the plaintiff, and suggesting that he returned home from South Africa for the purpose of touting in respect to companies connected with the Colony. The defendants were not aware of the contents of the book, and it had been found impossible to communicate with Major Leonard. The publishers now withdrew, unreservedly, all the statements made against Sir J. Willoughby, and undertook to pay him £200 and to withdraw the book from circulation. This offer was accepted as an ending of the case.

THE *Temps*, discussing the Anglo-Chinese Treaty, says the pratical value of this document depends on the absence of all Customs dues in the interior of Yunnan and the construction of the railway from Dacca to the eastern frontier of Burma. Provided China shows a little good faith, or provided England exacts of her the loyal execution of the treaty, the *Temps* admits that British trade will be immeasurably the gainer, but the Chinese mandarins, by imposing crushing burdens upon goods in transit, or by prersisting in the traditional Eastern policy of baksheesh, may easily compromise the efficiency of the convention. The clause as to two Consuls in those regions is construed by the *Temps* as having less reference to the collecting of commercial information than to securing the execution of the treaty and to keeping the mandarins in order. The *Temps* warns Englishmen that the populations of Southern China are very poor in comparison with those of the basins of the large eastern rivers.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee of St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund to solicit your help in an appeal which we are making to the public for subscriptions to enable us to place the work on a satisfactory footing and to supply pressing wants. This Nursing Fund was originally started in order to supply trained nurses at the European General Hospital, and there must be many people now in Bombay who can testify from personal experience to the good work which is done in that institution by both sisters and nurses. It is, however, only those who were familiar with the hospital in old days, who can fully appreciate the wonderful improvement which has taken place in the nursing. The Government of Bombay has recognized the value of the nurses, and now makes a monthly grant to the fund, but the grant is insufficient for the requirements of the hospital, and the work could not be carried out without the money which is received for private nursing and grants which have been made from time to time from the European Hospital Endowment Fund. From all parts of the Presidency we have received testimony of the excellent work done by the nurses. In many cases lives have been saved which would otherwise have been sacrificed, and when life could not be saved death-beds have been smoothed and much suffering alleviated. Such is the work done by our nurses in ordinary times, but within the past six months we have passed through a period of great trial, when we have seen thousands of people carried off by the plague, and when all the available hospitals and nurses were quite unable to cope with the disease. At this time the sisters and nurses came forward in a noble spirit of self-sacrifice and devoted themselves to the nursing of the sick of all communities. A nurse's life is almost a daily struggle with disease, and must at all times command our admiration; but how much more must this be the case when the combat is waged with an awful disease the effects of which are most deadly and the remedies for which are so uncertain? The first case on which our nurses were employed was the late Dr. Manser, and one of our most promising nurses caught the disease and died. After this the calls were frequent, and all came forward willingly and faced the danger amidst the greatest discomfort. The work they did was indeed a noble one, and the Committee appeal with confidence to all sections of the community to show their appreciation of it by liberal contributions.

Unfortunately the results financially have been disastrous, because the receipts for private nursing have fallen off so greatly that there has not been sufficient money in the Bank to meet monthly expenditure. This was partly due to the fact that many people who would have required nurses left Bombay, but it was also because there was little demand from up-country people afraid to take nurses from a plague-stricken city; also the nurses being employed on plague duty were not available for private work.

We now solicit subscriptions to place the fund clear of all difficulty, and if we can realize sufficient money we are most anxious to provide suitable quarters for the nurses employed on outside work and to raise the provident fund. At present when a nurse returns from an outside case, perhaps worn out with weeks of hard work, the only home she has is in a ward below the women's hospital, a place which years ago was condemned as unfit for a hospital, and which a medical man recently declared was unfit for such a purpose. We would like to have a bright, cheery place where nurses could rest in comfort and health during the intervals between their cases. The provident fund is also a pressing need. Nurses sometimes have to resign in ill-health, and others spend the best years of their lives at the work, and then have to leave, but our funds are insufficient to make any proper provision for such cases. At the most we can only give a paltry donation of one or two hundred rupees. Some of our fellow-citizens have thought that the recent Jubilee celebration afforded a fitting opportunity for a special appeal for the support of the nurses work, and the Committee, though they have not hitherto joined in such appeal, think that there must be many in Bombay and elsewhere in Western India who would be glad to mark their sense of the occasion by making a special contribution to a cause which is so greatly in need of their help.

Subscriptions may be sent to me, care of Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Co., and will be acknowledged in your columns. I subjoin a list of subscriptions and donations which have already been received.—Yours, &c.,

C. DOUGLAS,
Honorary Secretary Nursing Fund,
St. George's Hospital.

Subscriptions and Donations received on account of the Nursing Fund, European General Hospital:—

June, 1897.	Subscription. Rs.	Donation. Rs.
18 N M Wadia, Esq. C I E	...	1,000
24 Messrs Kerr, Tarnack and Co	100	...
24 Mr J t Hoar (Hoar and Co	100	...
24 Messrs Goldfinch and Co	50	...
24 Messrs Th Vaffadis and Co	25	...
24 Mr J Neuberg	25	...
24 Mr Wm Murray	50	...
24 Mr B Nicholson	...	50
24 Messrs Th Vaffadis	...	25
24 Mr P Benn	...	10
24 Mr L Peany	...	50
24 Messrs Marcks and Co, Ld	...	50
24 Mr V Fuelle	...	25
24 Sir James McNabb Campbell	...	100
25 Messrs E D Sassoon and Co, from Mr Jacob Sassoon	...	1,000
25 Mr C Douglas	...	100
25 Mr Walter Lang	10	...
25 Mr C e ent Poole	10	...
30 The "Times of India"	1	150
30 Mr Max Denso	50	...
30 Mr H C Wright	50	...
30 O L I	...	50
30 Mr P R Wilson	...	50
30 Messrs Brooks and Co	50	...
30 Mr M Ostermayer	50	...
30 Messrs T omson and Taylor	25	...
30 Mr G R Johnston	50	...
July.		
1 Mr A F Ferguson	20	...
1 Mr F O Ellison	30	...
1 The South British Insurance Co	100	...
1 Messrs Evans, Fraser and Co	50	...
1 Members of the Bombay Club	...	310

THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the pleaders at Broach, who is not a municipal voter, applied to the Municipality a few days ago expressing his wish to stand as a candidate at the forthcoming elections of the Municipal Commissioners. In reply he was informed by the Vice-President of the Broach Municipality that as his name did not appear in the list of voters he was not qualified to be a candidate. It is true that according to the rules framed by H. E. the Governor-in-Council a candidate must be a voter; but the Governor-in-Council is empowered to frame these rules under clause (c) section 12 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act of 1884, and immediately after this clause comes the clause (d) which is a proviso to clause (c). It runs thus:—"Provided that (d) subject to the disqualifications mentioned in section 16 as regards candidates, and in section 22 as regards voters, every fellow and every graduate of any University, every pleader holding a sanad from the High Court, every juror, every assessor, and every Honorary Magistrate resident within a municipal district, and every person paying municipal taxes of an amount not less than such minimum as shall from time to time be fixed by Government, shall be qualified both as a candidate and a voter at such elections in the said district." The question is whether in face of this clause (d) the Vice-President was justified in holding that the pleader above referred to, who is holding a sanad from the High Court, was not qualified to be a candidate. I think that under clause (d) a pleader is entitled to be a candidate, even though he is not a voter.—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGIER R. VAKHARI

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

We open this evening with our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movements of cotton, the financial quotations last wired by Reuter having been given in our report of Saturday:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	4,000	4,400	3,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	6,000	2,900	7,300
" Continent	12,000	9,400	3,900
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	65,62,960	51,44,401	78,88,020
" exports to U. K. do.	29,51,000	21,89,900	34,04,300
" " to Continent do.	28,24,000	21,95,430	31,70,900
" Stock in the Ports	1,80,000	.....	.....

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	19,80,000	20,10,940	32,42,790
" " Surats	2,01,000	2,50,180	2,46,680

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	9,41,000	8,45,990	15,61,910
" London	4,000	5,000	9,000
American Afloat	20,000	19,000	32,000
East Indian "	12,000	13,000	24,000
Total ...	9,80,000	8,82,990	16,23,910
Price of Middling-Americans	4 7-32d.	4d.	3 23-32d.
" Good Dholleras	3 16-32 I.	3 5-32d.	3d.
Difference	23-32d.	17-32d.	29-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office..	Dec.	Rs. 5,81,193
" " Branches	Dec.	" 5,33,140
Other "	Dec.	" 5,05,240
Government Securities	Dec.	" 6,45,092
Other authorised "	Unchanged.	
Loans on Govt &c	Dec.	" 15,50,722
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	" 6,17,686
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	" 1,62,210
Cash	Inc.	" 19,65,295

A further reduction of one per cent. by the Directors at their Board Meeting on Thursday last made the rate of the Bank of Bombay 8 per cent. Money has become easier, and, as disclosed by the Bank's weekly Return issued to-day, there has been an addition made to the Cash Balance of over 19¼ lakhs, at 170 lakhs, compared with an addition in the previous week of 284 lakhs, at some 150¼ lakhs. On the other hand, Public Deposits at the Head Office decreased last week by 5¾ lakhs, and at the Branches by 5¾ lakhs. Other Deposits fell off by 5 lakhs; Government Securities by about 6¼ lakhs; Loans by 15½ lakhs; Bills Discounted and Purchased by 16 lakhs; and Balances with other Banks by 1¼ lakh.

COTTON.—There has to-day been a quieter tone in the market, and as rain is reported in Guzerat and the Berars, rates for new crop are lower. In ready cotton there is hardly any enquiry, but sellers nevertheless are firm, and do not feel disposed to reduce their prices. Mills are buying but sparingly.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand this morning from the districts advise general anxiety owing to the absence of rain. In the Panjaub circle the rain so far has been insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. At Beawar Cotton-sowing has not begun owing to want of rain; but at Amraoti Cotton sowing is progressing, while at Khangaon it will probably not begin till rain falls. In the Khandesh, Broach, Dharwar, and Madras circles the want of rain is felt while, as to the weather, it is reported to be bright in many of the districts, and cloudy in some.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Nothing fresh is reported to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,985 bales.
Wheat	17,100 cwts.
Linseed	2,314 "
Rapeseed	9,088 "
Poppyseed	1,109 "
Castorseed	1,411 "
Rice	32,657 "

FREIGHTS are a steady market. Forward business for Antwerp. August shipment, has been done at 9s. per ton; while for other ports 9s. 6d. is asked.

EXCHANGE—The markt opened firm at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits, from which rates advanced temporarily to 1s. 2 15-16d; and later on the Bazaar bought ready and forward, when the markets at once receded, closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3d.	"
Francs do.	1'67½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady with 101 1-8 quoted for Money and 101¼ for Account, from which an advance of 1-8 per cent. took place to 101¼ and 101 3-8 in the two positions respectively, for 3½ per cents; Threes remained at 95.

SHARES.—The market has turned in the opposite direction to-day, prices being higher, China and Manockjee Petit Mills have advanced Rs. 4 each; David, Rs. 15; Oriental, Rs. 20; Khandeish, Queen, and Western India, Rs. 10 each; and Currimbhoy, Rs. 5; Alliance are Rs. 10 lower.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's ss Colobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (22nd June), with a cargo of 7,429 tons of coal.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E Hablerzel, Lieut D F Walters, and 65 deck.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Colobaria s	Stebbing	Calcutta, June 22.

The steamer Dumra, Captain Russell, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peninsular, for London, &c.
" Kaiso-i-Hind, for China, &c.
" Pemba, for Calcutta, &c.
" Mobile, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Kt Companion s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 12 bales goat hair and 1 bale wool, M Shapurjee and Co; 4 bales wool, L Bhanchand; 15 cwt linseed cakes, The New Mofussil Co; 116 bales twist waste and 225 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell; 60 bales wool, Tyeb Hajee,

FOR LONDON.
Oriental s—7 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 9 bales skins, Hajee Mahomed Abbas; 940 lbs nutmeg and 5 cwt bees wax, M Lalljee; 3 cwt bees wax and 4 cwt lac, K Sherriff and Co; 9 cwt condiments, Hirajee Brothers; 330 cwt oilbaunm and 5 cwt mother of pearl shells, A Chagla and Co; 40 cwt deer horns and 130 cwt hides, B Esmail; 75 cwt deer horns, J Rahimtoola; 94 cwt deer horns and 7 5 cwt fishmaws, M Dhunjee; 110 cwt gum, Takarsee Jamnadas; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 12 cwt rampatrea, D Manockjee and Co; 12 cwt bees wax, Tyebjee and Co; 6 cwt bees wax, 1 case tortoise shell, and 6 cases nutmeg, D Jena; 125 cwt gum, G Sajpal; 21 bales skins, Cassam Essa and Co; 35 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 28 bales skins, Ahmed Abdoola and Co; 12 bales skins and 4 bales hides, A Abdoola and Co; 66 bales skins and hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 50 cwt deer horns, Buxibhoyland Sewjee; 123 cwt aloes, K M Jaitha.

FOR NEW YORK.
Oriental s—3 bales carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Kt Companion—2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.
Mikado s—1,600 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.
Mikado s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Florida s—2,082 lbs black tea, and 465 cwt sandle wood, William Watson and Co; 400 cwt ajmaseed, and 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 24 bales hemp, John H Kerstan and Co; 65 cwt gum, and 1 1-4 cwt mowraseed, M Ludha.

FOR TRIESTE.
Poseidon s—281 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bisagno s—50 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mill Co; 80 cwt hingda, P F Talati.
Hiroshima Maru s—3 bales twist, M Byramjee; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—393 bales cotton, C Macdonald and Co; 42 cwt yeabol, R Khakee; 15 cwt genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 parcel real pearls, E Noordin and Co; 34 cwt sharkfins, and 2 1-4 cwt peacock feathers, N Cassombhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—400 bales twist, Tata and Co; 150 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currimbee and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 150 bales twist, Curseejee Ramonjee and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, M Harakchand and Co; 600 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 200 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 135 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, N J Abrahim; 350 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 325 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 450 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; and 204 bales cotton, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Pemba s—500 bales cotton, R Luchmidass,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CLARK—June 10, at Jona Lodge, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, the wife of George Clark, Agent, Bank of Bombay, Broach, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LUMSDEN—June 26, the wife of Mathew Alexander Lumsden, Post Master, Rawalpindi, of a son.

DEATHS.

CASABON—June 24, at Aligarh, Rachel Harriet, the beloved wife of Mr. C. R. Casabon, of the Educational Department, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

HOWARD—June 23, at Secunderabad, of cholera, John Edwin Howard, Barrister-at-Law, of Allahabad, aged 60 years and 10 months.

OAKES—June 22, at Almora, Will Hervey, only son of M. L. Oakes, District Superintendent, N.-W. P. and Oudh Police, aged 2 years and 11 months.

OBBARD—June 20, at Sambalpur, Alice Katharine, infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Obbard, aged 3 months.

PRENTICE—June 28, at the Estate of the British Dooars Tea Co., Ld., Buxa Duars, of intermittent fever, Robert Prentice, aged 31.

SAUNDERS—June 27, at Sholacore, Eleanor Margaret, the beloved infant daughter of Robert and Emma Saunders, aged 6 months.

TRUTER—June 30, at the General Hospital, Madras, Alex. Macnamara Truter, only son of the late P. J. Truter, Esq., of the Colonial Civil Service (Ceylon), aged 50.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

V.S.K.—Better address your letter to the Commissioner of Police.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1897.

NEXT week the Lord Bishop of the Diocese will go home on leave, preparatory to resigning the See, and his last public official act is to be the installation at St. Thomas' Cathedral, on the day before he sails, of the Rev. W. E. Scott as Archdeacon of Bombay, in succession to the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis. Had his Lordship's departure taken place in May instead of July, his presence at Lambeth Palace would have brought up the number of prelates at the Pan-Anglican Conference at Lambeth to an even two hundred. But in that case the diocese would have been deprived of the opportunity of hearing or reading the graceful tribute to the worth and work of the Queen-Empress which the Bishop gaveat Poona on Jubilee Sunday, and which was read in many of the churches in the Presidency on the same day. The diocese of Bombay was founded only a year before Queen Victoria ascended the throne, but it now sees the completion of the fourth prelacy. Bishop Mylne, like so many other prominent Anglo-Indians, has an hereditary connection with this country, for his father was a Major in the service of the East India Company. As is generally known, the retiring Bishop had a distinguished academic career, first at St. Andrew's University, and next at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, being second in moderation in 1864 and first in classics two years later. It is only a little more than thirty years ago that he was ordained at the age of twenty-four. His academic attainments gained for the young clergyman rapid preferment, and after a Curacy of three years in Berkshire, he became Senior Tutor of Keble College, Oxford—a post which he held for six years. From the tutor's chair at Oxford to the Episcopal throne in Bombay is a considerable step in advance for a young man of thirty-three, and Mr. Disraeli's nomination called forth some adverse criticism at the time. Dr. Mylne and Dr. Coplestone, who were appointed to the See of Colombo at about the same time, were dubbed "the Boy Bishops." Dr. Coplestone was only thirty, and although the Colonial Sees are more frequently filled by young men than formerly, we believe no bishopric has yet been conferred upon any clergyman so young in years.

About the time these mitres were conferred public attention at Home was being directed to the Public Worships' Regulation Bill. In answer to an enquiring member who asked its object, the Premier replied, amid exulting cheers from Low Church members: "The object of the bill is to put down Ritualism." But the growing tendency of the Church toward reverent symbolism and more elaborate services was not to be put down by legislation. With the inconsistency which so often revealed his lack of knowledge of church-life, Mr. Disraeli while proposing to make Ritualism illegal, had nominated to the bishopric of Bombay a young Oxford tutor who was known to be in sympathy with the rising tide of Ritualism. Dr. Mylne upheld his views with quiet firmness, and the earlier years of his prelacy were marked by controversies now happily forgotten. It is both needless and undesirable to revive the memory of these incidents. His Lordship long since learned the wisdom of moderation, and the truth that the Anglican Church being Catholic is necessarily comprehensive. There is room within her fold for men of the school of Bishop Ryle, of Principal Moule, and of Canon Farrar as well as for those who hold the same advanced views as Bishop Mylne. We see in the case of his Lordship the progressive growth upon natural lines of the virtue of a Christian charity large and free towards others in the Anglican communion as well as towards those who are without its pale. This broadening of view while largely traceable to his own deepening spirituality, has coincided with a growing movement on the part of Broad Churchmen and Liberal Evangelicals at Home towards some mode of compromise by means of which unity of spirit could be maintained in the Church, side by side with manifold diversities of ritual. No estimate of Bishop Mylne's work in Bombay, however brief, can leave out of account this aspect of it—one to which his Lordship has himself called attention. In his charge at the Diocesan Conference last year, speaking on the Reunion of Christendom, the Bishop said: "To extrude our own church-members in our zeal for reconciliations outside were to begin our efforts at Reunion by schism of the very worst kind. Thank God, in this diocese of Bombay we are less open to reproach on this head than we might have been a few years ago. We have realised the comprehensiveness of the Church of England, and are striving after brotherly toleration where oneness of view is not possible."

The twenty years during which Dr. Mylne has had the episcopal charge of the churches here have been marked by many changes. The growth of the Episcopate in the colonies has been marked by similar progress in India, the number of Sees having been nearly trebled since 1876. The diocese of Bombay was brought into more workable limits about a dozen years ago by the transfer of the Province of Sind and of Quetta to the new See of Lahore. But while the area of the diocese is less extensive the work is not one whit lighter Many churches have been built in the last twenty years—some of which are the result of voluntary effort on the part of earnest Churchmen. The number of native converts has greatly increased, the Bishop having from first to last evinced a very warm interest in the missions. He preaches fluently in Marathi to Native congregations, but he has not deemed it necessary to dwell on the divergencies and resemblances between Hinduism or Mahomedanism and Christianty. He has left this line of apologetics to those specially engaged in missionary work, and as far as the supervision of the churches has left him the necessary leisure he has devoted his personal work to the deepening of the spiritual life of the diocese. He has frequently organised "retreats" for the clergy, and the spiritual needs of the laity have been his constant care. "This one thing I do" has been the principle underlying his Lordship's labours, and he has consistently refused to turn aside to share in public movements not directly co-related to his duties. Of Bishop Mylne's power as a preacher little need be said, for most Churchmen can bear witness to the eloquence, originality, and depth of conviction of his utterances as well as to the clearness of his delivery. He has had occasion sometimes to say unpleasant things, but has not hesitated to utter them. The sin of omission in regard to Church attendance was last year dealt with in a sermon delivered at Poona, and lest the words of reproach and exhortation should fail to reach those for whom they were intended the sermon was sent to the newspapers. Many of his Lordship's sermons are in book form, and they are well worth reading. They reveal a profound knowledge of theology and discriminating insight into the higher criticism, combined with a reverent appreciation of the ancient landmarks of Christian truth and a practical outlook upon the many-sided problems of life. A long period of usefulness lies before Bishop Mylne at Home.

A PARIS telegram in the home papers received by the mail states that according to advices from Jeddah the outbreak of plague at that port was due to the arrival of two British vessels with pilgrims from Karachi and Madras. The necessary hygienic measures, it is further stated, had not been taken by the authorities at the ports of departure. As soon as it was ascertained that plague had broken out the passengers of both ships were removed to the quarantine station. These allegations may be credited in Paris, where the Anglophobe tendencies of the Boulevard journalists lead them to seize with avidity any news calculated to tell against British administration. But people who have followed the history of the plague, and of the sanitary measures taken to prevent its spread must know how baseless the story is. Even in Paris it ought to be borne in mind that the pilgrim traffic from all Indian ports was stopped early in the year. Had the plague been communicated to Jeddah by any pilgrim ships which left India before this prohibition took effect its presence would have been detected months before the middle of June. No one who knows anything of the matter can say that the Government of India have been lacking in vigilance to prevent the spread of the plague by sea; in some respects their prohibitive measures have been needlessly stringent. Whatever is the cause of the pestilence having found a habitat in the congenially insanitary city of Jeddah it is certainly not due to lack of precautions at this end. If anything in the local rules as to pilgrim traffic fails to come up to the standard required by the Venice Convention, it is due to the delay of the Turkish authorities in bringing their arrangements at Jeddah in line with the Convention more than to anything else. In some respects the rules now in force, particularly as regards in-coming vessels, are more stringent than is required under the terms of the Convention. Under the circumstances this is not surprising. As plague has broken out in Jeddah, it is necessary that great care should be exercised in regard to the landing of the Faithful on their return from the pilgrimage on which they started before the traffic was prohibited. The steamer Afghan is expected here shortly with about 700 pilgrims on board, all of whom have been away from India during the whole of the current year, some of them having been absent twelve months. Special orders have been issued by Government in regard both to this vessel and to the two or three others which are still to come in before the homeward traffic is completed. On the arrival of the Afghan all on board will be examined, and if plague is found to exist amongst them the sufferers will be quarantined at a station in the harbour. If no cases are discovered the pilgrims will be landed under strict surveillance, and all their belongings will be fumigated. Those of them whose clothing is very dirty—and no doubt they will be in a majority—will be provided with new clothing. On landing they will not be allowed to go into the city but will at once be taken to the railway stations and despatched by special trains to their destinations. Those of them who have not sufficient money to pay their fare will be sent home at the expense of Government. This is an example of the generosity with which from first to last Government have dealt in regard to pilgrim traffic. One well-known shipping agent in this city had received part payment of the fares of numerous pilgrims when the interdiction of the traffic was ordered. He was called upon to refund these monies, but refused to do so on the ground that the failure to fulfil the contract was no fault of his. In the end Government recouped the pilgrims their loss and the astute shipper retained possession of the fares. It is not given to everyone to know when they are well dealt with, and this same agent is now preferring a heavy claim against Government for losses incurred consequent upon the prohibition. This is almost as good as President Kruger's little bill for moral and intellectual damages. Government would soon be in sorer financial straits than have been brought about by recent calamities if the strange theory were accepted that the State should recoup private traders the losses they have suffered in consequence of the plague visitation.

IT is gratifying in the highest degree that yesterday for the first time since September last there has been no attack of, and no death from plague in the City and Island of Bombay. But it would be not the less a matter of unfeigned satisfaction if the mortality from all causes remained at or about the figure of 70, which it has not infrequently touched during the last month. But unhappily that is not the case. Yesterday the figure stood at 84; the day previous at 86. Last week it went to 90, This may not mean anything serious, but it is a symptom which should not be neglected. The complete or virtually complete cessation of house-to-house visitations renders the concealment of plague cases, if such occur, not only possible but easy, and reduces the chance of detection to a minimum. Since preventive measures have been discarded, it is incumbent on the Municipal authorities to use the utmost vigilance to ascertain at the burial-grounds whether surreptitious cases of plague have occurred in the city. There is no ground for alarm; the strength of the plague germ has in the natural course become attenuated and it is highly improbable that a new epidemic can arise. But it is well to be on our guard and not give the enemy a chances. We do not want sporadic cases of plague to keep cropping up in the city creating alarm altogether out of proportion to their number and severity. That is what is likely to happen if concealment begins a new and no measures are taken to control and punish that offence against the public at large. For an offence it is, and a very serious offence, which should, when detected, be brought before the courts and visited with fine and imprisonment. A little wholesome severity would soon put an end to the practise, if it be found to prevail. We have also suggested that a substantial reward should be given to those who at once report cases occurring in their families or households, and assistance given where the circumstances of the sufferer and those dependent on him seem to require it. Judicious and timely liberality in that direction would save heavy expenditure in either directions.

MR. DUNLOP'S report on the scarcity in the Nizam's Dominions shows that grain is being very largely exported thence. In April-May the grain exports amounted to 561,000 maunds, and in May-June 519,000. These figures bring the total exports for the season, September to June, to 31,73,000 maunds, double what they were in the preceding year. There is not yet any serious complaint of shortness of supplies, but prices shew a tendency to harden, and it seems as though the time were close at hand when exports should be discontinued. The Talukdar of Aurungabad has been the first to raise an alarm. Prices are very high in portions of his district, but Mr. Dunlop is inclined to think that if the monsoon be favourable and local officers abstain from interference there will probably be no difficulty about supplies. Both these contingencies are but frail moorings to swing on, and want may make itself felt ere long. The Talukdar of Nander finds comfort in the fact that the setting in of the rains will prevent export from his district, as communication with the outer world is now impossible for Nander. Mr. Dunlop pinned his faith on the monsoon a fortnight ago, but it has almost entirely disappeared since then. Raichur, Lingsugur, Gulburga, and Naldurg, the districts most affected by scarcity, were when the report was written rejoicing in the prospects of a good season, and Mr. Dunlop was already counting on closing some of the relief-works in a short time. We fear his next report will be dispiriting. There has not been sufficient rain anywhere, and the utmost anxiety is felt as to the season's crops.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and a special jury concluded the trial of Framjee Nanabhoy, a toddy-drawer, who was charged with the murder of Hormusjee Cowasjee at Walkeshwar on the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF GREEK FINANCES.

LONDON, JULY 5.

M. Delyannis is reported to have declared to the British Minister at Athens that Greece would never submit to an international control of her finances.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH KING MENELIK.

The "Times" states that an agreement between Great Britain and Abyssinia was signed and sealed by Mr. Rennell Rodd and King Menelik on the 14th May last.

SIR M. BHOWNUGGREE ON THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

Sir M. Bhownuggree in a letter to the "Times" endorses the necessity for checking the Native Press in India, and charges Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji with conjuring up imaginary grievances and trying to justify the Vernacular Press, which is in the hands of seditionmongers.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

THE SITUATION STILL CAUSING ANXIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

Considerable anxiety is still felt all over the town and suburbs on account of the rioters, though yesterday and to-day have passed off without any occurrence of a serious nature.

There were rumours this morning of a serious disturbance between Manicktolla and Shampooker, but although a fairly large crowd had collected, the police had no difficulty in dispersing them.

There is still a very general feeling that the riots will break out again with renewed force.

About 500 of the Presidency Volunteers Battalion have been supplied with their arms and accoutrements, and during the past two days over 120 recruits have been enrolled.

Most of the gunsmiths have sold out their stock of revolvers.

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Only eight persons have so far been officially reported as killed in the Calcutta riots.

GENERAL NAIRNE'S CONDITION IMPROVING.

POONA, JULY 5.

General Nairne passed a rather bad night yesterday. The pain kept him restless during a greater part of the night, but about three in the morning his Excellency slept, and awoke feeling slightly better. Fortunately there is no fever.

Surgeon-Major Bull is attending him.

On inquiry this evening, his Excellency was reported to be much better.

During the day there were many callers at his residence, amongst them being Lord and Lady Sandhurst, and the principal civil and military officers of the station.

MURDER OF CAPTAIN W. D. GORDON BY A SEPOY.

LAHORE, JULY 5.

Captain W. D. Gordon, 36th Sikhs, has been murdered at Parchinar, in the Kurram Valley.

It is stated that the sepoy who shot him bad run amok. Captain Gordon was a son-in-law of Justice Stogdon, a Punjab Chief Court Judge.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Lieutenant Casserby, 20th Bombay Infantry, officiates as Commandant, Fortress Assirgarh, vice Sangster, returned to Mhow

Majors Johnson, Botcler, Garland, and Cavendish have passed for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Majors Bairnsfather, Shawe, and Dobbie have passed in Tactical Fitness to command Native Regiments.

Lieutenant Lyon, A. D. C. to Commander-in-Chief, is gazetted four months' leave, out of India.

The minimum number of candidates for whom a special examination in Urdu may be held has been reduced to three or less. The number is left at the discretion of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Socotra, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 4.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Medusa, from Trieste, left for Bombay via Karachi this morning.

JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, left here yesterday.

SINGAPORE, JULY 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon, (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 5.

The Elorol-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 16-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 -16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Liason St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio, closed.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams in secret language for the interior of Peru may now be accepted but will be subject to Government control.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish, secret language forbidden.

Cable-Sonny Cameron interrupted.

Communication between Hongong and Shanghai being interrupted, messages for Japan, Ceres, Shanghai and Amoy should go via Amoor and those for Hongkog, Foochow and Formosa via Madras or Moulmein.

A somewhat daring tableau was presented during the Jubilee festivities at Kodaikanal, a hill station in Southern India. It was entitled "The latest portrait of the Queen." Her Majesty "was pictured in the act of writing at a table dressed in widow's weeds with a lace shawl draped about her and her widow's cap with white floating end resting on her head. Behind her stood the 'Queen's Munshi,' a native gentleman dressed as such." The lady who represented the Queen was Mrs. Caldwell, the widow of the late Bishop Caldwell, the distinguished missionary and scholar. Mrs. Caldwell is said to bear a striking resemblance to Her Majesty.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

The sky has the blue of an English June, the clouds sail high. The trees are growing grey with dust again; fate has delivered me once more into the hands of the beestie. Where are the rains? By this time they should be about us as a curtain, shattering the garden, finding out the thin places by the chimneys in the roof, bestirring this model municipality to look to all its ways. But this is May weather, with occasional high winds. Some people rejoice in this state of things and publicly allow it to be inferred that they think Providence specially considerate to Simla this year. *Pour moi*, when a thing may reasonably and properly be expected to happen, I like it to happen in due course. It is unhinging to the nerves to get up morning after morning and find a different world from the one you have been led to anticipate; moreover, there are so many arrangements, not of a social order, which are upset by it. The dahlias, for instance, confess their disappointment at every turn. They have taken no active measures yet, but I should not be surprised if they retired in a body in protest against the failure to keep the conditions of their contract. Simla dahlias, by the way, have none of the fascinations of Mussori ones. They grow in stiff official clumps in various spots about the station and are all double. Few flowers except the rose can afford to pucker themselves into duplicate petals; the dahlia is certainly far more exquisite single. And about Mussori it runs riot all up and down the khuds in every freak and combination of purple and yellow, pink and crimson. But Mussori, as we all know, is a jungly spot, largely delivered from the table of precedence, where all sorts of liberties are taken.

The Jubilee is over, hardly an echo remains. The Evening Party of celebration occurred I think since my last letter. It was doubtless remarkable in many ways, but in none more than the time it took to arrive at and to depart from Viceregal Lodge. As Simla grows yearly larger and more important the anomaly of the rickshaw will grow more and more hopelessly ridiculous. Nothing can take its place. The difficulty and danger of the roads will always necessitate human intelligence and human muscles as the propelling power for every vehicle that runs. Possibilities lie doubtless in the motor carriage, but as at present designed I should not care to enter the contest for place in the line at a Viceregal function in one. There are also hospitable points on Jakko and other heights that do not look accessible even to flights of invention by electricity. It looks as though we were condemned to the perpetual panting pull and drag of the "pram," and to allow for ever and for ever as much time to get from one point of a little Indian hill station to another as goes to a journey from London to Brighton. The procession to Viceregal Lodge on the night of the Jubilee party was not quite like other processions on account of the deputations. The deputations, it goes without saying, were all there, in bazaar rickshaws, and one of them, I distinctly remember, with an outrider. An outrider to a rickshaw seems perhaps to savour of ostentation, especially as the gentleman inside carried, for some inscrutable reason, his cooking pots with him. I certainly thought so, for I was next behind in the interminable string, and the steed of the outrider was one unaccustomed to slow progresses. Between halts he showed every pace he knew, and while we waited he varied the monotony by loud and peremptory neighs and efforts to get in beside me where there was not room. One feels that if Maharajahs are allowed to bring their outriders to Simla evening parties they will presently desire their guns also, and Government will be at a loss to say them nay. Inside one entered the congenial atmosphere of congratulation. At every turn one came upon a C.S.I., or a K.C.I.E., looking radiant and carefully unconscious of the slightest difference in his face value as a coin of society. The guests were personally received by their Excellencies—it was a kind of Drawing Room. The rooms at Viceregal Lodge lend themselves admirably to such functions; they give vistas for individualities, things urgently required where so much pain is taken to create them. Gold lace finds a more picturesque and interesting background than in Government House, Calcutta, where it is hidden by a pillar or eclipsed by more gold lace. On this occasion, too, the indigenous jewel flashed magnificently, and it is safe to say that nowhere in her Majesty's dominions did such personal magnificence contribute to the occasion of her Jubilee.

We are still convulsed more comfortably than you were by strange stories from Calcutta relating to the earthquake. One would be sorry to seem in any way deficient in sympathy or faith, but one does hear things that tax the imagination. For example, it is said at the club that when the shock came the Chief Justice of Bengal ran violently out of the High Court upon the maidan and spoke to two men. Now, you can't ask us to consider that possible. The story adds that he afterwards remarked that earthquakes were great levellers,—which of course is possible enough, though its repetition is a liberty.

The hospitalities of Snowdon continue. Lady White has now issued invitations to two afternoon "At Homes,' shortly, where music will be, I believe, the main attraction. It is very generally hoped here that the rumour which assigns two years, extension of service to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may prove as well founded as it is persistent. Talking of official changes Simla will be very much surprised if Colonel Gracey does not succeed the retiring Public Works Secretary with the reversion of the post, at the end of Colonel Gracey's short remaining period of service, to Colonel Brackenburg. But these things are still in the laps of the gods.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The following is the result of the drawing for the cricket championship which took place in the Cathedral High School last evening in the presence of the Secretaries of the Association, Messrs. D. J. Tata and Muller, and the representatives of the various schools. The first round is to be completed by August 1st, the second by August 25th, the third by September 8th, and the final on the Bombay Gymkhana ground by September 18th.

	1st round.	2nd round.	3rd round.
1. Cathedral H. School	Bye		
2. St. Xavier's H. School	Bye		
3. St. Peter's H. School	Bye		
4. New H. School			
5. Free Genl. Assembly H. School			
6. Parsee Orphanage			
7. Gocaldas Tejpal H. School			
8. Indo-British Institution	Bye		
9. St. Mary's College	Bye		
10. Elphinstone H. School	Bye		

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE TOCHI FIELD FORCE.

The following is the full list briefly summarised a few days back in our telegraphic columns:—

Principal Medical Officer,—Surgeon Colonel Carew A.M.S., D.S.O.

Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders,—Surgeon-Capt. Swan, A.M.S.

Rifle Brigade—Surgeon-Major O'Donnell, A.M.S.

No. 2 British Field Hospital—Surgeon-Majors Townsend and Skinner, and Surgeon-Captains Mansby and Johnson, A.M.S.

Sections A and B No. 3 British Field Hospital—Surgeon-Major Kelly and Surgeon-Captain McDowell, A.M.S.

14th Sikhs—Surgeon-Captain Irvine, I.M.S.

25th Bengal Infantry—Surgeon-Captain Drake-Brockman.

33rd Bengal Infantry,—Surgeon-Captain Evans.

1st Sikh Infantry,—Surgeon-Captain Seton.

1st Punjab Infantry,—Surgeon-Captain Vizzard.

No. 28 Native Field Hospital,—Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel Mawson, Surgeon-Major Briton, and Surgeon-Captains Lee and Mulvany.

No. 29 Native Field Hospital—Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel Simmonds, Surgeon-Captain McLeod, and Surgeon-Lieuts. Morgan and James.

No. 38 Native Field Hospital—Surgeon-Major Hudson, Surgeon-Captain Elliott, and Surgeon-Lieuts Scott, Moncrieff, and Morshead.

Native General Hospital, Bannu—Surgeon-Maior Mukerjee, Surgeon-Capsain Rogers, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Dee.

Most of the American papers refused to take any notice of or even to publish, the fact that Mr. Laurier, the Canadian Premier, had visited New York, because he refused to allow himself to be interviewed.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The following resolution was issued yesterday afternoon:—

The deep regret with which his Excellency the Governor-in-Council heard the news of the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst, and the wounding of Mr. Rand has been intensified by the fatal result of the latter's injuries. Of the dastardly outrage on the night of June 22nd he desires at present to say nothing more than that it must be regarded with horror and detestation by all loyal subjects of the Queen-Empress.

For the past four months Mr. Rand had laboured with devotion and success to free the city of Poona from the plague. He has merited the esteem of all the inhabitants of that city, and in him his Excellency the Governor-in-Council feels that he loses a tried and valuable officer.

J. MONTEATH,
Chief Secretary to Government.

MEETINGS OF CONDOLENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 5.

In response to the invitations issued by Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, Sirdar Sadashiv Rao Mahadev Purandhare, Dr. Vishram Ramjee Gholay, Nawab Abdul Phiroz Pirjadeh, Rao Bahadur Narayenbhai Dandekar, and Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao Amrut Manker, a meeting of the citizens of the Cantonment and City was held, yesterday, evening at the Town Hall, Hirabaugh. There were about 200 gentlemen present. The object of the meeting was to address a letter to Government expressing their deepest regret and sorrow at the premature death of Mr. W. C. Rand, the chairman of the Poona Plague Committee. Dr. Bhandarkar, who presided at the meeting, said:—

Gentlemen,—The occasion that brings us here to-day is of a solemn nature, and consequently an occasion for but a few words. The murder of two British officers on the night of the 22nd June last is not like an ordinary murder, perpetrated for the satisfaction of greed or the gratification of a private grudge. Mr. Rand was an officer appointed by the highest representative of the Sovereign in this Presidency to organise and superintend operations for the suppression of a disease that had been decimating the people of Poona, and he carried out the instructions of his superiors in a vigorous manner, regardless of personal danger. The deed was perpetrated in the midst of the rejoicings on account of the Diamond Jubilee of our Sovereign Empress, as if the persons concerned in it were actuated by a spirit of defiance against the order that has been established in the country by the British Government, an order under which the Pindharees and Thugs no more carry terror through the length and breadth of the land; under which there is perfect peace, which enables every one of us to pursue his own occupation undisturbed and conduces to general prosperity; under which every one of us, howsoever poor and humble, is allowed certain rights which no man, howsoever high his position, can violate, and to enforce which there are courts of justice which we always resort to; under which there is a reign of law and not of the capricious will of an individual, as is the case in most of the Native States, and Asiatic and even in some European countries; under which a consistent endeavour is made to secure our intellectual, moral, and physical well-being by the establishment of schools and hospitals and the organisation of the educational and sanitary departments under which our intellectual horizon has immeasurably widened; under which we can travel from one part of the country to another with ease and safety in a portion of time which would have appeared marvellously small to men who lived fifty years ago, and can communicate with friends living in distant countries and send them messages in an instant. To assume a defiant attitude towards an order full of blessings is to be deficient towards good itself and the great source of all good, and a person who does this is clearly the greatest enemy of our country. The deed therefore of the 22nd June cannot be too highly reprobated, and it is to do this that we have assembled here to-day.

The following resolution was then adopted and passed:—Proposed by Sardar Bala Saheb Raste, and seconded by Professor A. V. Khathavate: "That this meeting of sardars, merchants, Government servants, and pensioners, and others residing in Poona expresses its utter abhorrence and detestation of the dastardly murders of Lieutenant E. C. Ayerst and Mr. W. C. Rand, chairman of the Poona Plague Committee, on the night of the 22nd June in the midst of the rejoicings on account of the Diamond Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India; and the persons assembled at this meeting greatly regret that the consternation into which the intelligence of the murder and the attempted murder of the British officers, events which in consequence of their enormity they had even believed to be impossible, had thrown them, prevented their giving an earlier expression to their horror. They sincerely feel that the anxieties of Government are their anxieties, and they are prepared to co-operate with Government in the detection of all concerned in the perpetration of the terrible crimes. They have been hitherto endeavouring to act in the other matters alluded to by the Collector in his address of the 28th instant, in accordance with the lines laid down by him, and they consider it to be their duty to do so more strenuously in the future."

The meeting then dissolved.

MAHOMEDANS MEETING.

At the instance of Sardar Syed Mustafa Kadri Pirjade, the president of the Majlase Haping Hakook, a public meeting of the Mahomedans in the city and cantonment of Poona was held yesterday evening at the Arya Bhasan Theatre, in Ganesh Peith, Khan Bahadur Jaffer Jussuff being in the chair. There were about 500 Mahomedan gentlemen present. The object of the meeting was to address a letter to Government expressing their deepest regret and sorrow at the premature death of Mr. W. C. Rand, the chairman of the Poona Plague Committee, who fell a victim to the most cowardly and dastardly attempt made on his life at midnight on the 22nd June last, the day of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. Kazi Jan Saheb, Munshi Mahomed Secunder, and Mr. Mohidin Khan made very impressive speeches well suited to the occasion and describing all the world of good made by Mr. Rand to the inhabitants as chairman of the Plague Committee. A letter was read proposed to be sent to H. E. the Governor. It was also resolved that the Mahomedan community should render all assistance in their power, in order to bring to light the heartless perpetrators of the horrible and diabolical tragedy of the 22nd June. The meeting dispersed after offering prayers to the Almighty.

SIMPLE JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Were the Government to withdraw the Punitive Police Force from the city of Poona, and punish all the preachers of sedition there, since the late Mr. Rand, I.C.S., took charge of the Plague Committee, by fining them the value of two pensions of £500 per annum each to the widows of the deceased officers, with £100 per annum to each of their children, until they attain majority, I believe, it would give universal satisfaction to all loyal citizens, whether European or Native, in Poona. The Government would thus punish those who led up to the foul deeds by their seditious articles, and until the actual perpetrators of the murders are secured, these preachers of sedition are the parties who should be severely punished. The time, I think, has now come to consider how best to alleviate the condition of those this sad tragedy has left without their able protectors. I am sure, many would willingly subscribe to a fund for the above purpose, were it not that they consider that those seditious writers should first receive their reward in the shape of a fine for their seditious preaching.—Yours, &.

Malabar Hill, July 5. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret to notice in your issue of the 28th inst., that no light has yet fallen on the Poona tragedy. Doubtless, however, the police are in possession of information, evidence, and facts tending to narrow the scope of the enquiry, but which facts it would be most impolitic on their part to publish or bruit abroad at present. To procure convincing evidence of the real culprits, the instigators, the concerters of the plan, you must dive deep down into the quagmires of Poona politics, you must enter their homes, their libraries, clubs and places of rendezvous to trace and find the birth place of the seditious handbills, the places and people from which and from whom emanated the plan of the awful political tragedy, the instigation to murder.

It is possible, but scarcely probable, that hired assassins were imported. There are always to be found in Poona and its vicinity temporary residents; willing hands for such deeds, provided they obtain money sufficient to transport them back to their own country, to live there in ease and comfort. To-day they may assume all the villainous panoply of the determined assassin, to-morrow the garb of a Sadhu, Bava or religious mendicant of some kind. Maru Bapu says that there is no man on this side of who Indiahas a more intimate knowledge of the character of these people than the Bombay Police Commissioner whose services Government should retain in Poona during this emergency to advise and direct, to weld together the links of the chain of evidence already in the hands of the police and those other links still to be obtained.—Yours, &c.,

June 30. J. A. M. I.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pity that as yet there is no expression of abhorrence at the dastardly and cowardly act of an assassin and sympathy for the deceased's family in the recent tragedy at Poona by public bodies and the public in general here. I am aware that there is a considerable difference of opinion as to the advisability of saddling Poona with a punitive force. However, there is an unanimity of public feeling for the former. Twenty years ago, as secretary of a movement, to hold a monster meeting of the European and Native inhabitants and cantonment of Poona at the Town Hall there, to forward an address of congratulation, and to offer prayers in churches, and to illuminate them and distribute alms to the poor on the occasion of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress' miraculous escape from the diabolical attempt of an European assailant, I had the pleasure to test the loyalty and warm attachment to the person and throne of Her Majesty. Since then, there has been, of course, a considerable change in the leaders of Poona Society, but that laudatie spirit is not, I believe, shaken in the main. I conclude this communication with a suggestion to the wire-pullers of public demonstrations and gatherings in Bombay, or at least the Presidency Association, the Anjuman-i-Islam, etc., to take the hint to give vent to the public feeling in the matter of the awful tragedy.—Yours, &c.,

June 5. B. B. PITALE.

THE GOVERNMENT "RUNNING AMUCK."

Under this heading the *Mahratta* denounces Mr. Lamb's address with great bitterness, and compares the action of the Government to that of the assassins who slew Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand:—The efforts of Government to indiscriminately punish the citizens of Poona cannot but be regarded as prompted by feelings of vindictiveness from which Government ought to be always free. We do not know what the education of the present generation has to do with the brutal outrage. There is evidently a complete misapprehension of the aims and objects of the political agitations carried on by the educated gentlemen of Poona, and some one at the head-quarters apparently wishes to crush all activity in this direction by attempting to fasten the blame of this tragedy on the educated postion of the community. This performance is, we are obliged to say, more cowardly and reproachable than the murderous attacks on the officers of Government; and we still hope that better counsels will prevail with the Government of Bombay.

The *Morning Post* writes:—An officer was put on duty to carry out a very distasteful measure, to whom the natives took an intense dislike. We have no doubt that the measures were carried out strictly according to orders, but there was no consideration shown. That would have been weakness quite out of place when dealing with rabble. Now there are two ways of governing: one is with the sword alone; and the other is by justice and fair dealing with the sword in reserve unseen. Which does Lord Sandhurst prefer, and what steps did he take when the air was full of outcries against the way the plague rules were being enforced. We know what Sir Antony Mac Donnell did in Lucknow, and there was no crime there. We know see that Dr. Barry, the Plague Magistrate at Poona, has been sent to take charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Bombay. If Dr. Barry, conducted his Plague duties in the same manner in which he carried on the crusade against the P. and O. Company no wonder the inhabitants of Poona rebelled. We see that one of the charges of seditious writing against Mr. Tilak is that he said of the Poona leaders,—"The better course was for them to have remained in the city and formed vigilance committees for each street and to offer a pecuniary help to the private plague hospital." Now, what sedition is there here? This is precisely what they ought to have done. They had sent in memorials which were unheeded. This was the next constitutional course for them to have followed. In this way they could have made out such a case that the Government would have been compelled to listen to them. We admit that the objection to the plague work were often intensely childish, but it is no use trying to trample such objections under foot.

The Madras Mail cannot help thinking that it would have been a better policy to impose, to begin with at any rate, a much smaller punitive force, which might, however, have been increased at the first sign of renewed restlessness. Lord Sandhurst's Government, our contemporary continues, has no doubt been actuated by its sense of responsibility and of the demands of justice and we give it all credit for good intentions; but nevertheless unfortunately there is in its action an appearance of haste, which combined with the crushing severity of the punishment itself must tend to increase rather than obliterate the existing uneasiness and must cause even the loyal citizens of Poona City to regard it as pertaining rather to retaliation than to just punishment. It is impossible, too, to have thought that prevention would have been better than cure. The Police information of the Bombay Government must be lamentably weak when a conspiracy such as this can be hatched and carried out under its very nose. Certainly there was no lack of warnings of danger beforehand. The Native Press had supplied enough in all conscience during the past few months, to say nothing of the leaflet circulated a few days before the outrages, and the cowardly assault on Lieutenant Owen Lewis. Apropos to the seditious utterances of the Mahratta Vernacular Press and in view of the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak's defence of the vernacular papers owned by him is instructive to note the following remarks that appeared a few days ago in one of them. It refers to the visit of the Indian native officers to Marlborough House prior to the Jubilee and their inspection by the Prince of Wales: "This Royal inspection we think is like the inspection of a circuswallah of the brutes in his menagerie, or his fancy animals in their cages, preliminary to their being trotted out in the arena under the smack of the whip." And the person responsible for this gross insult to the Prince and his guests is an "Hon'ble Member of Council!

A PUNITIVE POLICE FORCE.

OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Rast Goftar* sees no reason to alter its opinion that the tragedy at Poona was the result of a deep-laid conspiracy, and that it was due to inflammatory and seditious writings in the Poona press. Our contemporary remarks:—It is to be regretted that the murderers of Lieut. Ayerst and Mr. Rand have not yet been traced by the police. It is obvious that the dire deed of the Jubilee night even the result of a deep-laid conspiracy and that it was due to inflammatory and seditious writings in the Poona Press. Mr. Lamb's monitory and minatory address to the representative citizens of Poona was appropriate to the occasion, which demanded a fair and fearless statement of the views held by Government in the matter. It was no idle threat held out by Mr. Lamb, as to what Government intended to do, for no sooner was this said than done. Within twenty-four hours of the delivery of the memorable address Government issue a resolution imposing a punitive police on the city. This was rather a heavy penalty for a poor Municipality, but the exigencies of the case and situation rapired such a drastic measure. Desperate diseases raquire desperate remedies. Might we suggest that as the murder is the work of more than one man, Government would do well to proclaim that should any one of the conspirators—of course except the man who caused the deaths of Lieut. Ayerst and Mr. Rand—surrender himself and give full information about the deed, he would be granted Queen's pardon. We are inclined to believe that the adoption of some such course, more than the promise of a big cash reward of money would have the desired effect.

The *Indian Spectator* observes:—On principle we have never been able to approve of Government punishing whole communities for the sins of individuals. We felt an instinctive distrust of this mode of punishment, when first introduced on our side under Sir James Fergusson's administration. And not in a single instance, since then, have we been able to reconcile ourselves to it on grounds of justice or equity. Nor have the results, so far as we are aware, justified this particular mode of checking crime. We have striven hard to make an exception in favour of the action recently taken by Government at Poona. The circumstances were exceptional. The crime committed was exceptional. But this granted, the fact yet remains that the authorities have far from exhausted all the means available to them for the detection of the crime before resorting to this essentially arbitrary course of visiting the crime of a few upon a whole community. The least that could be said against the step is that it is premature, and exposes the methods and motives of Government to serious misconstruction. Is the foisting of this punitive police force on the City Municipality of Poona of Lord Sandhurst's own seeking? Or, have his Government had only to carry out instructions? We should be sorry if Bombay is being governed in such matters from the other end of the wire.

The *Bombay Gazette* helps the Government with an admirable leader on the subject of the punitive police force, showing how unjust in its incidence and how inopportune the device is. Government really seem to proceed upon the assumption that the whole of Poona is guilty of the outrage which none probably execrate so strongly as do the majority of its citizens. *Vide* the Resolutions passed by the Deccan Sabha and the Poona Municipality, to say nothing of what one reads on the faces of those he meets alone or in company). Then, the imposition of the police force means a burden which the poorer rate-payers are totally unprepared to bear, exhausted by plague and famine. Let us still hope Government will reconsider their proposal. If they find any particular section or sections of the community liable to the fine, let them recover it from these and use it for the sanitary improvment of the native town.

The *Hindi Punch* remarks:—Mr. Lumb, we are sorry to observe, has joined the Anglo-Indian cry, and has treated the "Sirdars and gentlemen" of Poona, whom he had asked to "make it convenient" to wait on him, to a lecture far from lamb-like. A curious mixture of coaxing and threats, the last preponderating, of course. The Government itself has lost no time in proving the reality of Mr. Lamb's bluster. "Whereas it appears to H. E. in Council that the conduct of the inhabitants of Poona renders it expedient etc, etc. etc.," and forthwith an extra police is let loose on the city to feed and fatten at the public expense, or rather at the expense of the community that shall appear to H. E. to have furnished the murderer. With every respect for the authorities, we must say that this imposition on the unoffending multitude is barbarious and unfair, and smacks strongly of oriental despotism. It has been tried before in Bombay and with results far from satisfactory. What every respec again, we repeat that the imposition is cruel, unfair and despotic. By all means, find out the murderers and treat them with the utmost rigour of the law but do not let zeal outrun discretion, or blind rage set aside the real issue and confound undue severity with justice.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind writes*:—We have in our last issue expressed our sense of abhorrence for the dastardly outrages of the 22nd ult. We are not prepared to be behindhand with any Englishman, whoever he may be, in the intensity of our detestation of the murderer, or in the devoutness of our desire to see him suffer the extreme penalty of the law. But we cannot refrain from deploring the attitude taken up by Government and the Anglo-Indian press on this melancholy occasion, as we cannot but think that it is calculated to give rise not only to angry feelings and bad blood, but to destroy "the calm strong British prestige" for justice and moderation. The wholesale charges of sedition and disloyalty against educated natives in the lump, the stupid inventions about their gloying and chuckling, the insane speculations about deeplaid conspiracies, to which not only the Brahmins of Poona, but the whole population were accessory (not excepting even Gharrywallahs and the native Police), the fatuous and malignant suggestions for laying by the heels the "pestilent crew" of news paperwallahs, and sending them to "Aden or the Shan States," under "the large powers of deportation which the Government enjoys under regulations framed in less sentimental times,"—all these we say, can produce but one result, that of drawing away the thoughts of the people from the horror of the deed, and alienating their sympathy. The fine of nearly 1½ lakhs of Rupees which has been imposed indiscriminately upon the loyal as well as the disloyal in Poona is admitted to be the "heaviest which has been ever imposed on a city in India during the last 40 years. Nay, the *Bombay Gazette* goes so far as to wish that Government had had recourse to a more equitable mode of punishment, one better calculated to smite and smite heavily, if you please, the really guilty. And indeed the iniquity of punishing a whole city in this crushing manner—and a city be it remembered, which some hundreds of times over has proved itself to be still at large. The police of Poona has as yet obtained no clue where the assassins have concealed themselves and where those who were behind the scene are at present moving. This is a terrible suspense and the guilty who must have hatched the Bhamburda murder plot must be simply gloating over the failure and inhability of the authorities to put their hands on the real culprits. It is difficult to assign guilt to any party so long as it is unknown to what community the guilty belonged. But the wrath of Government seems to be increasing by leaps and bounds and it has not failed to indicate in what direction that wrath is fast approaching. The punishment inflicted on Poona by way of imposing upon that city a Punitive Police Force for two years, which means a fine of a lakh and fifteen thousand rupees annually, and a good round sum it no doubt is, to raise which, the Poona Municipality will have to undergo tremendous difficulties, for it will tax the ratepayers pretty severely. We wish Government had waited some time, at least for a month till some clue to the mystery was found and saved the whole community of Poona from an ignominy which it surely does not serve.

The *Hindustan* observes:—In defiance of all precedent and of the spirit of the Constitution, Government have taken a disastrously reactionary step in inflicting upon Poona the scourge of a punitive force. When a public life is in danger, a punitive force is imposed. Let us examine the case for a while. That the murder of two Government Officials is a sufficient reason to believe that the whole machinery will have to share—God forbid—the same dire fate is both unreasonable and scandalous. Perhaps H. E. Lord Sandhurst has not grasped the real conception of the late 1893 Riots when some hundreds of lives were lost. If there was any time more opportune than another that absolutely demanded the necessity of any such infliction, we think it was not now. That there was despotic militarism as the vilest character practised in Poona, is a belief which many are reluctant to give up. Healthy children playing their innocent games in front of their house were deliberately taken away to the Hospital by soldiers; women who could be found going alone in the streets were ferociously forced to submit to medical examinations; such and many more are the rumcured stories that are generally complained of. If there be a substratum of truth, it is possible that many could be found who must have been grievously hurt by their wives, sisters and children so outrageously maltreated. Why not think thus that the atrocious murders may have perpetrated by some such persons whom indignation may have driven to such a critical pass. There seems no evidence—not an atom—to prove that it was a premeditated plot by a certain rebellous section of the Poona Brahmins.

DEATH OF MR. RAND AT POONA.

Some of the better class of vernacular newspapers expressed unaffected grief at the death of Mr. Rand, the Collector of Poona. The *Indian Spectator* says: "It is common with us all here, and with the Government, both of whom he served with singular devotion, we grieve to learn that Mr. Rand has at last succumbed to his wounds. Whatever may be thought of the undue severity of the operations directed by him against the plague in Poona, there can be only one opinion as to be *bona-fides* of this gallant and intrepid civilian-soldier. But for Mr. Rand, humanly speaking, Poona would not have been so easily delivered from a visitation which had found perhaps its most congenial home there. It is sad to think that a life so valuable and so full of promise should have been marked out for the assassin's shot." The *Hindu Punch*, a well-conducted Gujarati comic journal, remarks: "The thrill of horror, which filled all India at the first news of the horrible tragedy enacted at Poona on the night of the Jubilee festivities, was intensified yesterday morning by the publication of the brief telegram announcing the sad and untimely death of the second victim of the brutal outrage, Mr. Rand. We deeply deplore his loss, and sincerely sympathise with his bereaved widow, his sorrowing friends, and the Government that he so faithfully served. At the same time, we express the earnest hope that the unknown murderers of this able officer and of poor Lieutenant Ayerst may soon be tracked to their lair and punished." The *Hindustan*, a Gujerati weekly, states: "Mr. Rand has at last succumbed to the lacerations of his lungs made by the deadly bullet of his assassin. The news has produced quite a havoc among the Europeans who to the last hoped against hope that he would be saved. We sincerely deplore the murder. In the name of humanity it was a consummation dev utely to be wished that the assassins be detected and an exemplary punishment meted out to them. The extensive injury Mr. Rand's organs of chest received left no chances of revival, but if the medical aid could have been able to give him sufficient reprieve to make a deposition, we think, it would have strengthened the hands of our "Indian Sherlock Holmes" (*sic*) with a sufficient data to trace the foul deed. If Fate would have decreed to restore him to life and ourselves, the public would have been not a little exultant."

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL REPORT.

At the annual meeting of this Association to be held under the presidency of Sir George Cotton, this afternoon, a report, for the period from 1st January to 31st December 1896, from which we take the following extracts will be presented by the Committee:—

Although the result of the past twelve months' working, especially of our spinning mills, has on the whole been very satisfactory,—the published balance sheets up to 31st December of all modern and well-managed concerns showing fair profits,—the year will be a memorable one for the exceptional conditions the industry has had to encounter at its close. With an active demand for yarn from China, the unsettled feeling engendered during the period of legislation on the cotton duties rapidly disappeared, and although, owing to a considerable increase in the number of looms, and other causes weaving manufactories did badly,—a large number of them indeed having been wholly or partially closed during the greater portion of the year,—the average condition of the industry was decidedly prosperous for the first nine months. With the sudden cessation of the rains, however, in August, fears of agricultural distress began to be manifested, and, almost before they had time to deepen into the certainty of famine, it became known that the bubonic plague had established itself and was rapidly spreading throughout the city. For the first few weeks the disease was mainly confined to the eastern parts of the town, but, as it spread westwards and northwards, it began to attack mill-hands, who had previously enjoyed a fair share of immunity, and, owing to the numerous deaths amongst them and an unfounded dread of being compulsorily sent to plague and segregation hospitals numbers left Bombay for their native places. This exodus, moderate at first soon attained the dimensions of a stampede, until in a few weeks it was estimated that, exclusive of engine room and outside staffs, the number of operatives remaining were less than 20 per cent. of the normal. Every effort was made by agents and owners to keep their mills open under the most adverse circumstances and at great financial sacrifices. Several huts of a comfortable and healthy character were erected close to the mills and offered to the operatives rent free, medicine and medical attendance were provided free of charge and shops were opened in the mill premises where flour, grain, and other food stuffs were supplied either gratis or in advance of wages. Notwithstanding all these inducements, however, several mills were compelled to close altogether, while others worked with as little as one-fourth of their machinery, and even then in some cases with a considerable proportion of unskilled hands, whose outturn, both as regards quantity and quality was naturally very defective and unremunerative. For a period therefore the industry was, for all practical purposes, at a standstill, but at the time of writing this report, with signs of an abatement of the plague, mill-hands are beginning to return to Bombay, and doubtless, before this reaches the hands of members,

the famine which threatened every part of the country, especially Upper India, where there was a large off-take of goods produced by the mills in Bombay. Not only, the Committee submitted, were the chances of existing stocks being soon depleted very remote, but the extremely low demand for all kinds of grey goods would soon necessitate the closing of the loom-sheds in most of, if not all, the mills in Bombay, four concerns having already partially stopped their looms. As prices had in the interval receded by half an anna per pound and there was no prospect of a rise in the rates for cloth for some time, the Committee pointed out that the cost of manufacture would be greater than hitherto owing to an increase of about 30 per cent. in the price of the raw staple and they accordingly asked that Government may be pleased to reduce the present tariff in order to meet the existing condition of the market.

An acknowledgment was received in due course from the Bombay Government stating that the Association's representation had been transmitted to the Government of India, and since then a Notification has been issued revising the tariff values of cotton goods taxable under the Cotton Duties Act.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES AT THE CHINESE PORTS.

Reports having reached the Association that negotiations were being carried on between the Chinese Government and the Foreign Powers regarding a possible increase in the import and export duties at the Chinese ports, the Committee, in support of representations made to them by some members of the Association, addressed the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, through the local authorities, with respect to the duty on imports of cloth—which, according to the present method, is levied on all pieces of cloth up to a certain length, irrespective of weight or price, a piece costing say one rupee having to pay the same duty as one costing say three to four rupees—and solicited the good offices of Government with the object of such representations being made by them as may seem desirable when the treaty came to be revised, in order to make the duty fall evenly and proportionately on all classes of goods. The Committee suggested that there should be no classification of goods as to length or width; the basis of classification being the warp and weft employed in the texture of the cloth; thus, the goods may be classified as coarse, medium, and fine—that is to say, goods in which the average count of warp and weft comes to 20s. or under, goods in which the average count is from 20s to 40s, and goods containing finer yarn than 40s. The duty could then be levied at the rate of so many cents per pound or per catty on the weight, and not on the whole piece, the rates of course being different for the above three classifications. The Association pointed out that the French Tariff was of this nature, and that the system in many other European countries was, they believed, similar to it.

The Bombay Government have intimated that the Association's representation has been transmitted to the Government of Idia; in the meantime, and while this report was in preparation, a lengthy memorandum regarding the proposed revision of the Chinese Customs Tariff and an enhancement of the rates of duty now levied, has been forwarded by the Government of India to the Bombay Government for an expression of its views on the points therein dealt with.

At the request of Government, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce gave the subject their attention, and with the assistance of a Special Committee—including the Chairman of this Association—they were able to place their views very fully before Government. The views of the Committee of the Chamber on the points submitted were:—The effect of an enhancement of duties upon the trade between the two countries would be disadvantageous for all articles exported from India to China. The fall in the gold value of the silver tael cannot be accepted as sufficient reason for an increase in the tariff duties. China being nominally a silver-using country, and not being liable, as India is, for heavy payments outside the country in gold, the fall in the gold value of the silver tael should therefore have no effect on taxation. Doubtless the expenditure of the country has increased and will go on increasing but as against that her imports of Indian goods, with the exception of opium, are increasing *pari passu*, and the revenue derived by the quantitative method of taxation, save for exceptional or special purposes, probably keeps pace with the growth of expenditure. Owing mainly to the enhancement of silver values largely attributable to exchange, there has undoubtedly been a variation in the incidence of the customs duties on such goods as cotton, cotton cloths, and yarns, but opium on the contrary, suffering from the competition of the native-grown article, has not so advanced on value, and on it therefore there cannot be said to be any variation in the incidence of the duty. If the Chinese Government require to raise a larger revenue from customs, it is difficult to say whether, having regard to her rights as a nation, there are sufficient reasons for objecting, but there can be no question that the enhancement of the duties necessitated by the increased revenue required would be adverse to Indian trade and favour China grown opium and China-manufactured cotton goods and yarns. In the latter industry China has, within the past three years, made very considerable progress, and there are not wanting indications pointing to a very considerably increased development. Possibly India might receive some compensation for a reduced demand for Indian-made goods and yarns by an increased consumption of Indian cotton, but it is scarcely necessary to point out that exports of raw produce can never fully compensate for a similar quantity of the manufactured article exported.

The Committee are prepared to admit that possibly some enhancement of the existing taxation on Indian goods exported to China could be effected without serious prejudice to trade, but it would be impossible for them to name any exact figure at which the adverse influence would absolutely develop or cease. As previously remarked, all taxation, however slight, must necessarily tend to favour home production and cultivation as against the importation of foreign goods, and on this ground therefore the majority of the Committee are of opinion that Government should do all in their power to avoid any further increase in taxation. The Committee are unable to suggest any concessions or modifications of existing arrangements in the way of compensation should an enhancement of the rates of tariff duties be agreed to beyond the opening of additional ports to foreign trade, but which these ports should be would be a matter for the advice and decision of the representatives of British commerce and interests in China rather than commercial people in India.

THE CHAPPAI DUTY IN THE INDORE STATE.

Continuing their correspondence with the Bombay Government on the above subject, the Committee in support of their previous representation, pointed out to Government that the hardship inflicted on mills in British India by the excessive duty imposed by H. H. the Maharaja Holkar was less a question of competition in British India by His Highness' mill than the prohibition which it imposed against the sale of cotton goods made in British India in the Indore State. It might be that the existing engagements between the Indore State and the Government of India did not permit of any interference with the import duties levied by H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, but the Committee of the Association could scarcely believe that the Government of India could regard the existing position with approval, and they therefore suggested that the matter should be taken into consideration with the view to rectifying this inequitable mode of taxation. According to the returns in the possession of the Association, the Committee submitted that there were no fewer than 2,541 looms in Native States as compared with 32,797 in British India, and that, if a similar policy were followed by all the Native States, the result to British Indian mills would, they considered, be decidedly serious. They further pointed out that mills in Native States were increasing, and the incentive to a still more rapid increase was enormous if the policy adopted by H. H. the Maharaja Holkar could be followed in other quarters with impunity.

The Committee regret their representations have not been favourably received, and in a letter addressed to the Association in September last by the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, it was intimated that the Government of India were of opinion that the question was not of sufficient importance to warrant their interference in the matter.

FIRE INSURANCE ON MILLS.

The warranty put forward by the various Fire Insurance Companies in Bombay last May for endorsement on fire insurance policies in regard to the conditions under which discounts were to be allowed for sprinklers and other fire appliances, having been brought to the notice of the Association, the Committee, in view of the importance of the matter to millowners, lost no time in placing themselves, in communication with the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents asking the Committee of that body to induce the members thereof to grant an amended Warranty clause stating that, in case of any failure of sprinklers or fire service before or during a fire arising from any cause whatever, the discount allowed for such appliances only should be refunded and the policy should not in any way become void.

The Committee are still in correspondence with the Association on the subject.

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

In September last the attention of the Committee was called to a Notification published in the *Government Gazette* containing an addition to rule 12 of the rules under the Boiler Act which Government proposed to make—namely "Provided that if in any case a boiler be inspected more than twice before a certificate is issued, the fees leviable in the aggregate for such inspections shall not exceed twice the fees chargeable for the inspections immediately preceding the grant of a certificate." They addressed Government calling attention to the hardship which would be caused to agents and owners of mills in Bombay by the enforcement of such a rule, and asking for a reconsideration of the proposed draft and the withdrawal of the same. The Committee pointed out that if a boiler was inspected in the ordinary way, it should in their opinion, follow, as a matter of course, that the certificate should be immediately issued; and if there be any delay in issuing the certificate, they considered it would entirely be the fault of the Inspecting Officer, there being no necessity for a second inspection merely because the certificate was delayed in issue. The Committe further expressed the opinion that one fee per annum should cover the cost of all inspection for one boiler, even if the Inspector thought a dozen inspections were necessary and they further stated that, if this point of one fee per annum was not strictly adhered to, it would open up very grave questions, particularly upcountry.

The Committee are pleased to state that Government have been good enough to accede to the Association's request and have intimated that, in the circumstances referred to, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it undesirable to confirm the rule previously published.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

Information having reached the Association during the year that it was the intention of Government to enforce the form of certificate in respect of the employment of children in mills under section 5 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, the Committee, in calling the attention of the Chief Inspector of Factories to the matter, stated that the system hitherto in force of certifying the age of children had worked exceedingly well, thus preventing the possibility of any mistake in the identification of the children employed and at the same time causing a minimum of trouble to the certifying surgeon and the agents and owners of mills, to say nothing of the consequent increasing efforts on the part of the former to discharge the duties assigned to him under the Act. On the other hand, the enforcement of the form in question would, the Committee considered, lead to much confusion, misrepresentation on the part of juvenile operatives, and very doubtful identification in cases of dispute. It would also, they submitted, open the door to a traffic being done in certificates; and that generally so much inconvenience would be caused to millowners that it might lead to still further restrictions on their part in regard to the employment of children. The Committee accordingly expressed the hope that the present arrangement would be allowed to continue without any change being made in the system of granting certificates under the provisions of the Act.

To this representation the Association was informed that the adoption of the new form of certificate for children would not be pressed on millowners for the present, and the Committee take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S. for complying with their request.

INCOME TAX ON THE PROFITS OF MILL COMPANIES.

The Committee addressed the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, on 2nd September 1896, stating that it had been brought to the notice of the Association by more than one member that such charges as municipal rates and taxes, income tax, and items of a kindred character, which were debited in their annual balance sheets to profit and loss account, were disallowed by him for purposes of assessment to the income tax, and that latterly such a charge as the excise duty had, it was alleged, been similarly treated. The Committee pointed out that in their opinion the income of a company should be assessed on profits only—that is to say, after deducting all legitimate items of expenditure—and they accordingly requested information as to the authority on which certain charges were disallowed, while others were not so treated. The Collector in his reply dated 24th November stated that, in determining the net income assessable to the income tax, such charges as were necessarily incurred for the purpose of deriving the income, and in providing against destruction of the capital from which such income was derived—in other words insurance charges actually incurred—were passed, but that payments of taxes—whether Imperial, Provincial, or Local—which were not made for the purposes of deriving an income, were disallowed by his department; adding that there were no other charges specifically determined by the Income Tax Office as allowable or disallowable, each case being decided on its merits. As regards the excise duty, he stated that the payment thereof was not disallowed as a charge. The reasons given by the Income Tax Officer not being supported by any authoritative document, the Committee again addressed him, pointing out that in all trades and industries certain charges had necessarily to be incurred which might be called unproductive, but that, in order to assess the tax on the net income, it was not clear to the Association why he should exclude charges of the character mentioned in his letter.

To this further request no reply has been vouchsafed by the Income Tax Officer, and no was only when the question was again brought to his notice, at the time of compiling this report, that the Committee were informed the matter had been put before Government.

HALALCORE SERVICE TO MILLS.

The continued efforts of the Committee and the negotiations with the Municipal Commissioner in regard to this long-pending question have, they are glad to say, resulted in a satisfactory basis of settlement, and the charge as now agreed upon between the Municipality and the Association will be at the rate of one rupee per head per annum on all mill hands. The Committee desire to take this opportunity of recording their thanks to Mr. P. C. H. Smyr, I.C.S., the Municipal Commissioner, for so readily assisting them in the settlement of this matter.

WATER USED FOR TRADE PURPOSES.

The question of the existing charges for water used for trade purposes again engaged the attention of the Committee during the year, and, being of opinion that the time had arrived for a reconsideration of the matter, they addressed the Municipal Commissioner reminding him of the correspondence previously exchanged between the Municipality and the Association, and pointing out that they had reason to believe that water for domestic purposes when supplied through a meter was charged for at the rate of six annas per 1,000 gallons, and that, when charged in the shape of assessment, that rate was considerably less than six annas. The Committee accordingly asked that the millowners of Bombay being one of the largest tax payers, it was due to them that the present rate of twelve annas per 1,000 gallons should be reduced to the same level as the charge made to private householders. The Committee have had no reply from the Municipal Commissioner up to the time of compiling this report, but they trust the matter is before him and that he may see his way to meeting the wishes of the Association in view of the opinion expressed by his predecessor that "he considered the trade rate was too high, having regard to prices paid for, and revenue derived from water used otherwise than for trade purposes."

VENTILATION OF COTTON MILLS.

The experiments referred to in the previous report, which, with the assistance of the Association, the Chief Inspector of Factories undertook to carry out, with the view of a better system of ventilation being adopted in the cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay, were put into operation during the year, but up to the time of compiling this report the Committee have received no information from the Chief Inspector of Factories in regard to the results arrived at.

NIGHT-WORK IN THE BOMBAY MILLS.

The above question again came before the Association during the year, and in reply to a communication received from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, who stated that an attempt was being made to extend working hours beyond the close of the day by the aid of electric and other artificial light, the Committee instituted enquiries into the matter, and informed the Collector that the mills instanced by him as working overtime were only doing so for special purposes, mainly on account of their carding machinery not being sufficient to keep the rest of their mills in full work, and that in one case the object of introducing the electric light was to enable the mill to be worked throughout the year at days of uniform length. The Committee added that these special instances did not, in their opinion, amount to nightwork, nor did they consider there was any probability of a general resort to night labour in the the Bombay mills. The deficiency of female labour for reeling acted as a decided restriction in that direction: in fact, the Committee considered that most of the mills found it difficult to keep up their reeling up to a level with the ordinary day's production; but they assured the Collector that night labour, properly so called, would meet with no sympathy at the hands of the Association.

ACCIDENTS TO MILL HANDS.

The Chief Inspector of Facatories called the attention of the Association in July last to an accident which had occurred at one of the mills, in which a boy received fatal injuries from the tin rollers of the ring frames. Access to these tin rollers is now barred by the guards which, in consultation with the Association, were affixed to all ring frames a couple of years ago, but from the fact that another fatality had occurred, the Chief Inspector considered that these guards were deficient inasmuch as they left unprotected the end of the machine not closed in by the pully frame. He was therefore of opinion that the guards should be extended to cover the end of the machine, and the co-operation of the Association was asked in getting agents and owners to adopt this further precaution.

The Committee accordingly gave due publicity to the Chief Inspector's letter and accompaniment, and they are glad to say that no further accident has since been brought to their notice.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Complaints have, from time to time, been made to the Association by the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality as to the nuisance caused by certain mills in the City owing to the dense smoke issuing from their chimneys, and the same having, in each case, been brought to the notice of agents and owners, the matter received prompt attention, and the nuisance complained of was immediately abated.

COTTON.

References to the Association have been made during the year both by Government and private individuals as regards the utilization and cultivation of Egyptian and other foreign cotton in India, and in July last the Committee received, through the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India a copy of a communication from the Egyptian State Domain's Administration, Cairo, together with a sample of "Zaifri" cotton with a request for opinion as to the quality thereof and suitability to spinners in India for the purpose of mixing with the indigenous article. The President of the Administration stated that they would have upwards of one-and-a-half millions of pounds available for disposal and that they would be glad to receive orders from spinners. In accordance with the above request, the sample was carefully examined by the Committee, and in the reply given the Association informed Government that the cotton submitted was of a very superior quality, but they did not think it would bear mixing with cotton grown in India, nor could it be used for the ordinary counts of yarn spun in this country although for fine spinning they were of opinion it would be very suitable. With regard to prices, the Committee considered that such cotton would be worth 5 1-4d. to 5 8-4d. packed and delivered on board at Suez or Ismaila, and that, if the Egyptian State Domain's Administration were prepared to make a consignment of say fifteen to twenty bales, a member of the Association would be prepared to take it at the price mentioned and give the cotton a fair trial.

Later in the year the Association was informed that the Board of the Egyptian State Domain's Administration having ceased to cultivate "Zaifri" cotton, owing to there being no local demand, they were unable to supply any of it.

PROGRESS OF COTTON MILLS.

It will be perceived from the annual statement published by the Association that on the 30th June 1896 the total number of mills in all parts of India was 155 as against 148 in the preceding twelve months; of these, 145 were working and 10 in course of erection, while 15 others were projected. In Bombay itself there was an increase of 2 mills which were under erection at the date of the return, while 4 others were mentioned as having been projected. In the Presidency, while there was a decrease of 3 mills as compared with 1895, the return shows 14 mills as either projected or in course of construction, 9 being in Ahmedabad alone.

The spindle power in Bombay together with the number of looms, consumption of cotton and hands employed stood as follows as compared with the preceding year:—

	No. of mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Consumption of cotton (bales.)	Hands employed.
1895 ...	69	21,23,892	20,217	8,15,394	75,740
1896 ...	71	21,86,323	21,335	8,49,678	78,455
For all India the figures were:—					
1895 ...	148	38,09,929	35,398	13,41,714	1,38,659
1896 ...	155	39,32,946	37,270	14,09,318	1,45,432

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

Two Companies joined the Association during the year, bringing up the total number of members on 31st December 1896 to 88.

During the past year the Association has incurred considerable labour and heavy expense in advocating the interests of the cotton spinning and weaving mills of Bombay, and, indeed, of all India, more especially in connection with the cotton duties, the ventilation of mills, and the assessment of the halalcore cess in Bombay. As all mills, whether members of the Association or not, obtain the benefit derived from the more or less successful negotiations of the Association, the Committee think that in fairness owners of mills who do not contribute to the Association's funds should, if they do not see their way to joining the Association, at all events give some contribution towards the heavy expenditure in matters such as those above indicated.

THE LATE BAI MOTLIBAI.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT, Bart., presided at the public meeting of the Parsee Community, held at Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution on Sunday evening to record their sense of grief on the death of Bai Motlibai Wadia, whose sectional as well as catholic charities amounted to about 26 lakhs of rupees. The meeting was convened by the Parsee Panchayat at the instance of nearly fourteen hundred Parsees and was largely attended.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, dwelt on the many valuable and enduring charities of the philanthropic old lady, who, notwithstanding the fact that she was rolling in riches, was a plain, simple and unobtrusive lady, whose name was a household ward in the country. (Cheers.) The much respected and revered Bai not only increase the fortune which came to her hands, but she knew how best to spend that fortune. With prudence and foresight which were her own she established temples in various parts of the country for religious purposes, hospitals and dispensaries for the sick, rest-house for the poor, constructed roads for affording easy means of communication from one village or town to another, laid out large sums of money for feeding the famine-stricken and for providing water supplies for the poor, afforded succour to those who suffered from floods, fire and famine, and last, though not least, from plague. (Cheers.) Bai Motlibai had left them a legacy—particularly to the sex to which she belonged—of an exemplary character which the community would do wel to imitate. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji then proposed a long resolution, in which the career of Bai Motlibai, who died at the advanced age of 84 years was reviewed, and moved that the Parsee community recorded the death of the philanthropic lady with deep regret in the books of the Punchayet. He said that a large number of the members of the community had not probably seen Bai Motlibai who seldom or never appeared in public but the much revered lady was known to them all by name and fame. Her good deeds had added to the glory of the community, who were proud to possess such a lady among them. Generally what her right hand deed her left hand did not know, and she gave large sums of money in charity's sake. (Cheers.) She had by unaided immense wealth, to her sole surviving son, and it was to be hoped that she had also bequathed to him her magnanimous mind, generous nature, and a due regard for those who were in need of help (cheers.)

Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, in seconding the resolution, referred to the virtuous and strictly regulated life led by the deceased lady, who managed her monetary affairs with judgment, prudence and ability worthy of great and experienced banker. She had the interest of the community at heart and the only pleasure she seemed to enjoy during her secluded life was to administer to the needs and wants of the poor and distressed. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee then proposed that the Chairman of the meeting be requested to forward a copy of the first resolution with a letter addressed to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds for the purpose of being recorded in the books of the Punchayet, and that another copy of the same be sent to Mr. Nowrojee Manecjee Wadia, C.I.E., the son of the deceased lady. In support of the resolution, Mr. Kabrajee said that this was probably the first instance in the history of the Parsees since their advent to India that the death of a lady would be recorded in the books of the Punchayet. It would be remembered that about forty years ago it was a most and a much disputed point among the Parsees whether a man should by his will give any inheritance to female members of his family, but the community had since made such rapid strides in general civilization as to assign the female sex the rank, dignity and position due to it, and it was no doubt an epoch-making event that a community which about forty years ago was not disposed to recognise females as being entitled to recognition of any kind, should that day convene a meeting to record the death of a lady, who was an ornament to her sex. (Cheers.) Bai Motlibai had spent in charity some twenty-six lakhs of rupees, and he (Mr. Kabrajii) was in a position to say that the full amount of her charity was not even known to the members of the family until he made inquiries of the relations of Bai Motlibai to give him a correct list of such charities from the family books for the purpose of having them recorded in a journal with which he (Mr. Kabrajii) was connected. The private charities of Bai Motlibai were as extensive, or probably more so than her public charities. (Cheers.)

Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, in seconding the resolution, remarked that the fact of their meeting together to record the death of a lady was an unique event in the history of the community, showing that they had far advanced in civilization in having recognised the claims of the gentle sex and placing them on a level with themselves. Though Bai Motlibai became a widow at a very young age, she strictly observed widow-hood and did not go out of her house all her life, she appeared to have been instinctively blessed with great prudence and foresight, and though her sphere of observation was of a circumscribed character, she showed that she was possessed of a certain amount of natural shrewdness and sagacity which actuated her to preserve and increase her fortune and to dispense charities with discrimination and judgment. (Cheers.) The deceased lady had left them an example of simplicity and economy which might be followed with advantage by the community. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Jiwanji Mody, the Secretary, here read a letter just received from Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee Minecherjee Jamaspasanna, sympathising with the movement but regretting his inability to attend the meeting, and also read messages received from Parsees of Udwada and Damaun.

Dastur Dr. Peshotan Byramjee Sunjana then proposed that as Bai Motibai Wadia had by her numerous and catholic charities glorified the community, a suitable memorial be raised by way of perpetuating the memory of the deceased lady.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy having seconded the proposition, it was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, seconded by Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dodabhoy, a Committee was appointed to carry out the object of the first resolution.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, seconded by Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, a vote of thanks was passed to the managing committee of the Parsee Benevolent Institution for allowing the meeting to use their hall.

On the motion of Dr. Dossabhoy Bezonjee, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Ashburner a vote of thanks was passed to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds for convening the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, seconded by Mr. Marwanjee Muncherjee Cama, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE "BAJROJGAR" TRUST FUNDS.

At the termination of the proceedings of the above meeting the gentlemen assembled proceeded to discuss the question of a memorial being presented to the Government of India as to the desirability of passing a special Act validating the bajrojgar trust funds. The Zoroastrian religion enjoins on its followers the performance of certain ceremonies in commemoration of their deceased relations. The performance of these ceremonies is considered by the Parsees to be an indispensable religious duty on the part of every Zoroastrian, and forms a most important part of their religious observances. Their religion directs that the living shall not forget the dead, and prayers in reverent Commemoration of the dead are enjoined as religious duties, and the ceremonies so performed are called bajrojgar ceremonies. These ceremonies are meant to preserve a pious remembrance of the dead, together with an expression of the love, affection and gratitude of the living towards the dead, and their respect and regard for the dead, and thereby to please them and obtain for the living the benefit of their good offices and guidance. The members of the Zoroastrian Community have been in the habit of setting apart in trust both immoveable and moveable property for the due performance in perfectuiy of these ceremonies, and such acts are considered by Zoroastrians not only a pious and religious duty, but are deemed charitable in the highest degree, until a few years ago the legality of such trusts was never called in question or doubted by any member of the community, but in the year 1887 certain trusts for such purposes were pronounced to the invalid by the High Court at Bombay. Since that date other similar decision have been pronounced by the High Court, the last of which was pronounced in 1895. (In all these cases the High court had based its decision on the ground that such trusts were against public policy because they infringed the law of Perpetuities, and their object was not useful or beneficial to the community, and that they were therefore not trusts for charitable purposes in the sense in which these words were used in English law.

The Zoroastrian community in Western India was greatly concerned at these decisions of the Bombay High Court and regarded them as an interference with their religious customs and observances. They feared that the inevitable effect of these decisions would be to weaken the influence of the religion of Zoroaster in particular and of religion generally upon the Parsee community. They therefore craved Government intervention in the matter.

The question had been referred to a committee of the community for consideration and report, but as there was considerable difference of opinion it was resolved by a small majority to submit a memorial to the Government of India to pass a special Act validating such trusts, some of the members expressing it as their opinion that though it was unlikely that such a request might be granted still nothing could be lost by making a representation to that effect to the Government of India.

As soon as the proceedings of the first meeting had concluded, some of the leading members of the community, who are opposed to such a memorial being sent to the Government of India, left the meeting.

The Chairman having stated the object for which the second meeting had been convened, Mr. K. R. Cama proposed that as the High Court did not uphold such trusts applying the English law to the community, the meeting was of opinion that a memorial be presented to the Government of India requesting them to pass a special Act validating such trusts.

Mr. Framji Rustomji Wadia seconded the resolution.

Mr. Pestonjee Aspindiarjee Vulsara moved an amendment to the effect that taking into consideration the fact that as there was a difference of opinion among the several witness examined before the High Court and among the members of the Committee appointed by the trustees of the Punchayet funds in regard to such trusts, another Committee consisting of the following members be appointed to ascertain what were the religious behests in connection with the subject before such of memorial was forwarded to the Government of India:—Mr. M. J. Malvanchan (Chairman), Mr. Manecjee Sorabjee Kanga, M. K. R Cama, Dustur Jamaspjee, Dustur Peshotan Mr. Sheriarjee Bharucha Mr. Temuras Ankleasaria, and Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhai Nadershaw.

Mr. Pallonjee Cowasjee Madon seconded the amendment, which was lost, the proposer and seconder only voting in its favour. The original motion was then carried.

On the motion of Mr. Framroze Rustomjee Joshi seconded Dr. N. N. Katrak it was resolved to adopt the memorial which had been read to the meeting and to authorise the trustees to obtain signatures thereto of the Parsees residing in Bombay and other parts of India, and then duly to forward it to the Government of India.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

It is said that a counter-memorial will shortly be presented by some of the leading members of the community stating that the "bajrojgar" ceremonies out of as a superstitious character and that no intervention on the part of Government is necessary.

THE MANAGEMENT OF A MOSQUE.

JUMMA MUSJID AND THE KOKANI JAMAT.

IN pursuance to the decree, dated the 20th March 1894, and the judge's order, a meeting of the Kokani Jamat of Bombay was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Jumma Musjid, under the presidency of Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, the Oriental Translator to Government, and the Special Commissioner appointed by the court under the above order, to consider and adopt the revised scheme for the management of the affairs of the Jumma Musjid, as framed by the Hon'ble Advocate-General and approved by the High Court. Mr. Hormusji, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, the plaintiffs' solicitors, and Mr. Nanu, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, the defendants' attorneys, were present to watch the proceedings on behalf of their respective clients. Mr. Gulabchand, of Messrs. Gulabchand and Edgelow, was present on behalf of the Kokani Jamat. The meeting had been advertised to be held at 2 p.m., but the proceedings commenced an hour later.

At the outset Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig explained the object of the meeting, which, he said, was to approve and adopt a new scheme for the management of the affairs of the Jumma Musjid. The chairman then read out the whole scheme in which it was stated that the control and management of the affairs of the musjid should be invested in eleven Kokani Mahomedans, who are to be called musbanirs or directors and to be appointed by the Kokani Jamat; that a nazir or superintendent of the musjid should be appointed on a salary not exceeding Rs. 300 per month, who shall give a security in the sum of Rs. 10,000 for faithfully accounting for all moneys belonging to the musjid and who shall enter the minutes of all meetings of the directors; that annual accounts of the musjid shall be printed and published for the information of the jamat, and that such accounts shall be presented to a triennial meeting to be convened by the nazir, by order of the board of directors; that five of the directors shall retire at each triennial meeting by lot, and shall be eligible for re-election; that the nazir shall keep proper accounts, which will be audited by two auditors to be appointed by the triennial meeting; that directors shall have power to invest large sums of money, etc.

A proposition for the adoption of the above scheme having been moved and seconded, Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur stated that at a meeting of Kokani Mahomedans held in the Nawab's Musjid, on Saturday last, it was unanimously resolved that the approval of the scheme should be postponed for a period of two months, and in keeping with the unanimous wishes of that meeting, he (Mr. Kur) moved the following amendment:—That this meeting is of opinion that as the community has not had sufficient time given to them to consider the scheme now laid before it, and to suggest alterations and amendments of such of the provisions thereof as contravene the tenets of the Holy Koran or as otherwise require amendment, the consideration of the said scheme should be adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th September next.

Some members having addressed the meeting for and against the amendment, the chairman put the amendment to the meeting, and it was carried by a large majority. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

GENTLE showers of rain fell throughout yesterday in Bombay, and thick clouds gathered up, and the general conditions were such as to indicate the approach of wet weather.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Oolobaria, Captain A. E. Steb bing, which reached this port, yesterday experienced moderate to fresh monsoon, and moderate sea in the Bay of Bengal; round Ceylon she had fine clear weather with smooth sea, and no rain till off Cochin, whence rain squalls were experienced with fine weather, there being much less rain as Bombay was approached. The wind blew from north, north-east to west but no south-west wind at all on the Malabar coast. The same Company's steamer Kola, Captain J. W. Livingston, which came in harbour on Sunday met with light to moderate monsoon wind and sea with clear sky.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

SIR GEORGE COTTON presided at an adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, when there were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, Bhaichandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Yusufbhai Lalji Fazulbhoy Vhram, Charlestone Hawett, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kalidas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Veterinary-Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mir Aun Ali, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Prof. O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Karak, the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

SITE FOR FREE READING ROOM AND NIGHT SCHOOL.

On the motion of Mr. Ardasir F. Unwalla the Corporation recorded letter to the Secretary, No. 5207, dated 4th June 1897, from the Commissioner, replying to the Corporation's Resolution No. 1835 of the 13th May 1897, and stating that he is unable to recommend the grant to Mr. Damodhardas Goverdhandas a plot of Municipal land as the site of a building for the People's Free Reading Room and Library and Free Night School.

PROPOSED ROAD BETWEEN MAHIM AND MATUNGA.

The Corporation considered letter to the President, dated 31st May 1897, from Rao Saheb Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale, Mr. Moroba Ramcrusna (and about 173 others), applying for the construction of a road between Lady Jamsetjee Road and Matunga (the laying out of which was sanctioned by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 6897 of the 13th February 1890).

Mr. Unwalla proposed that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for favour of report, with an expression of the Corporation's opinion that such a road was urgently needed and should be constructed as early as possible.

Dr. De Monte seconded the proposition.

Veterinary-Major Mills agreed with Mr. Unwalla that the road in question was a necessity but he did not believe that repairing the path which already existed would meet the case as it was not uniformly wide being very narrow at some places.

The proposition was carried.

EXAMINING HALALKHORES' BASKETS.

The Corporation recorded letter to the Secretary, No. 6712, dated 10th June 1897, from the Commissioner, stating that the Executive Health Officer reports that he is not aware of any order or rule relating to the examination of the contents of halalkhores' baskets having ever been cancelled. It is the custom with halalkhors to uncover their baskets as they pass the Sub-Inspector on duty, so that he can see the contents, and this practice has always been followed.

ALLEGED NUISANCE ON THE CARNAC BUNDER.

The Corporation considered Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 2533, dated 9th June 1897, as under:—"That, with reference to letter to the President, dated 2nd September last, from Messrs. Jetha Visram, Govind Visram and 40 others, requesting the removal of alleged nuisance caused by the storage on the export wharf of Carnac Bunder or bundles and cases of tea in raw skins, the Standing Committee beg to report that the alleged nuisance does not appear to be one which the Municipality should interfere as the tea merchants are merely carrying on their business of preparing the packages for export in the open and not in dwelling houses. That a similar complaint was made by practically the same persons in October 1894 to the custom authorities who declined to interfere with the practice of packing tea chests in raw skins. That the Health Department also declined to interfere and referred the complainants to the Port Trustees."

On the motion of Dr. Katrak it was resolved to reply to the petitioners in terms of the Committee's resolution.

PROPOSED CLASSES TO TEACH SANITARY ENGINEERING AND PLUMBING.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia proposed in accordance with a notice that the following motion be considered in conjunction with the proposals for the revision of the Health Department:—"That in view of the present sanitary condition of Bombay, the Corporation are prepared to provide for the establishment of a chair for a period of five years in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the purpose of teaching Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. That the Corporation agree to pay the amount of the salary of a competent teacher in addition to their annual grant towards the maintenance of the institution on condition that the Board thereof provide all other expenses in connection with the instruction to classes of Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay for this additional charge for the current year, and that the Committee be asked to include the charge of salary to such teacher in the budget grant for the ensuing years within the limits of this Resolution."

In support of his motion Mr. Wadia said: This subject has been before the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for deliberation for the last four years and repeated efforts have been made to get together the necessary funds; unhappily, however, without success. This important subject came before the Board some six months ago and during the month of December last it was resolved that the Honorary Secretary's suggestions regarding the establishment of Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering classes be approved as also those for the engagement of an Instructor for the same. In accordance with that resolution 108 well-known teachers under the City and Guilds of London Institute were addressed inquiring if they would be prepared to take up a post as Teachers in Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering. 30 replies were received but many of the applicants asked for considerably larger salaries than the Board contemplated. Three, however, have been found to be persons suitable for the post and coming within the range of the Boards' idea. The first of them is a Mr. Perriman who is a gas and Water Engineer at Newport. He has been six years teacher at the Newport Technical School in Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering, holds certificates from the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain and the worshipful Company of Plumbers, is 30 years old and is thoroughly a practical man of whom Mr. Albert Newnham testifies that he has thorough and practical knowledge both for Water works and Sanitary Engineering purposes, and that his classes have been a great success. The Mayor of Newport Mr. Thomas Jones considers him to be an intelligent, capable man, of exceptional private character, a thoroughly practical man who has taught successfully a Plumbing class and is an Inspector of Nuesances of the Sanitary Institute. The salary of Mr. Perriman it is proposed should be Rs. 400 for the first two years Rs. 500 for the 3rd year and the 4th and Rs 600 for the 5th and last year. If the Corporation accept the Resolution I am about to move, I assure them—when I am in England next month (I leave on the 23rd instant) I shall see Mr. Perriman and if he suits he will be engaged if not some other suitable man suitable. To you members of the Corporation I need not detail the advantages of such classes, but will only indicate the general outlines of the Scheme. It is proposed to have four different classes for four different grades of persons. The first of these will consist of persons who have passed the L. M. & S. B. Sc. or L.C.E. Examinations of the University of Bombay or an equivalent examination of some other University.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

FLUORINE, the gas which M. Moissan and Professor Dewer have liquefied, has some title to be regarded as the fiend or "devil" of the chemical elements, it is so virulent in its attacks on other chemical substances. When it is liquefied, however, at a temperature of about 185 degrees Centigrade below Zero (100 degrees Centigrade is the temperature above Zero of boiling water) it is so far humbled and tamed that it will only combine with hydrogen. Another curious fact was brought out in the course of these experiments. When a current of flourine gas is passed into liquid oxygen a flaky deposit is produced, which settles at the bottom of the vessel, and has the property of deflagrating with violence as soon as the temparature is raised. Professor Dewar and M. Moissan are investigating this compound, which might have a useful application.

The Report of Captain Lyon and Mr. Garstin on the Island of Philae and its temples has now been published by the Egyptian Government. It is illustrated by sixty-seven excellent plates, which record every detail of the temples. The late Maxime Du Camp's photographs were good in their way, but these are admirable. The authors are of opinion that the temples can be saved even if the reservoir is constructed by taking proper precautions; but the Coptic village would disappear. A survey of the surrounding country is now in progress.

It seems that the statement which has gone the rounds to the effect that Professor George Forbes, F. R. S., the distinguished electrical engineer, had actually visited the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, with a view to their utilisation for the production of electricity, is not quite correct. He did not go to the Falls, but we have the best authority for saying that he has drawn up plans for their utilisation. He did so during his recent stay in Johannesburg. The electricity from the Falls would be useful in the development of the Rhodesian mines.

One by one the old dreams of the alchemist are being realised. The "elixir of life" is about the only one which remains to be fulfilled, if Dr. Stephen H. Emmens is to be credited, since, according to his own account, he has found the philosopher's stone, "that is to say, a method of transforming inferior metals into gold. So far, he can only effect the change with silver, but perhaps other metals will follow. Starting from the discovery of a molecular modification of silver by Carey Lea, of Philadelphia, he states that he has broken up the molecules of silver and produced a new matter called argentaurum, which has properties intermediate between those of silver and gold. By another treatment of this substance he obtains a metal which has the appearance and physical properties of gold. It can support all the tests of the mint.

This is very interesting news, but we give it with much reserve. Dr. Emmens is not an American, he is English, and was formerly a promoter of electrical companies in London, notably the Duplex Electric Light Company. If we are not mistaken, he had something to do with the Penny Bank movement in London. For some years he has resided in New York, and is a member of the American Society of Chemistry, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, &c. His explosive "emmensite" has been adopted by the U.S. Government for the coast defences, and he has also devised a method of treatment for the minerals of zinc. His book, the "Argentaurum Papers," has been referred to in this column before to-day. As for his latest venture, it is stated by Dr. Emmens in a scientific contemporary that the U.S. Bureau of Assays has bought a specimen of the artificial gold. However, the discovery need not alarm President Kruger, or create another revolution in the Transvaal, because, unluckily for Dr. Emmens, the gold is very expensive to make. In fact, if the figures we have seen are correct, it is manufactured at a loss.

Dr. Dawson Turner, having found that the rays of glowworms pass through aluminium like the Rontgen and the uranium rays, Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, the eminent physicist, has drawn attention to the fact that Professor H Murakoa recently published "Wiedemann's Annalen" some account of experiments made by him, which show that the light of the firefly, called "Johanniskafer," also passes through aluminium. The rays are emitted by spherules on its under side, but the wholy body of the insect seems to be photographically active. These facts are curiously interesting, and bear upon the question whether some insects have not the power to see through bodies impervious to ordinary light.

Some time ago we mentioned that the Frenchman had invented a means of avoiding collisions at sea, especially in foggy weather. It was based on the time taken for sound to travel through the air. If two foghorns, or other audible signals, are sounded simultaneously at the bow and the stern of a vessel, another ship at a distance would be able to tell her position with regard to the signalling boat by the interval between the two signals. If the signals coinsided the signalling vessel would lie perpendicular to the other. Professor E. C. Pickering, the American, has applied the same principle to enable ships to determine their position off shore, say, at the entrance to a harbour, in dense fog. The syren or horns are to be sounded on each side of the entrance. If heard together, the ship will be in the middle of the channel,

Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr has explored a number of flint mines in the Eastern Desert of Egypt, some 30 miles or less from the river nile, and in the Wady-el-Sheik district. Other flint weapons of the prehistoric Egyptians came from the Western desert, for instance Abydos, Thebes, and Nagada. Mr. Seton-Karr has also brought home a collection of flint and quartzite implements from Somaliland, which according to Sir John Evans, are identical in form with those of the Somme Valley and elsewhere. There is a tendency in science now to regard Somaliland, or the surrounding region, as the original cradle of mankind.

The New Zealand Institute has commenced to publish a series of photographs of the remnants of Maori art and monuments taken by Mr. Augustus Hamilton Registrar of the University of Otago. The list includes dwellings, weapons, dress canoes, and so forth. Mr. Hamilton visited many of the out-lying parts of the country in the course of his work.

People are wondering if the Queen is to have her usual luck in weather on the Jubilee Day, and weather prophets have begun to prognosticate for love and money. A fact brought out by Mr. A. B. MacDowall, M. A. one of our most eminent meteorologists, has a bearing on the question. Mr. MacDowall finds that since the beginning of last year the barometer has regularly sunk about the period of new moon. If this order lasts over the month, the barometer, while relatively high in the middle of the month would be declining about the Jubilee; but whether the fall would be accompanied by rain is of course doubtful.

Mr. R. W. Paul, of Hatton Garden, the well-known electrician and inventor of the mutograph, who has already taken instantaneous photographs of several historical events for reproduction by the mutograph or some other form of cinematograph, intends to do the same for the Jubilee ceremony in St. Paul's Churchyard. Mr. Paul has devised a way of preserving the photographic films by packing them in asbestos and sealing them in glass tubes. As our readers may be aware he has offered a series of his picture of celebrated events, such as the Jubilee Thanksgiving, to the British Museum.

A Italian explorer, who has gone to Alaska to climb Mount St. Elias, does not look sharp, Mr. H. G. Bryant, of Philadelphia, will be before him. Mr. Bryant is known for his explorations in Labrador, and his summer trips to Greenland. He is accompanied by Mr. E. B. Latham of the United States Coast Survey and Mr. Entrikin. From Seattle they will go to Yakatat Bay and proceed by the Malaspina, Agassiz, and Newton glaciers to the mountain. A camp will be established at a height of 13,000 feet, from which the summit will be attempted. The party will return by way of the Copper River.

A stoppage may cause discomfort, an accident may cause delay, but in neither case does the traveller feel so helpless as when his vessel is completely shut in by a dense fog. To lessen the danger which then exists, Professor E. C. Pickering, the Director of the Harvard College Observatory, suggests, in a pamphlet just received, a method of determining the position of a vessel in a fog, based upon the velocity of sound. If two fog-horns of different pitch be placed at equal distances from the middle of a channel or entrance to a harbour, and be sounded simultaneously at regular intervals of about a minute, it will be evident that a captain of a vessel will be able to locate his position with fair accuracy by nothing when the sounds of the horns are heard. If the two sounds are heard at the same instant the vessel will be in the middle of the channel, and if they are heard after one another it would be possible to judge from the interval between the two how much the vessel is out of the middle of the channel. For vessels passing one another, Professor Peckering suggests that each should whistle or blow the horn or syren as soon as the sound is received from the other vessel. Then, if they are five miles apart, each will whistle every fifty seconds, the distance in miles between the two vessels can always be determined by dividing the interval in seconds by ten. By placing two different fog-whistle on a long steamer, one at the bow and the other at the stern, and arranging that the sounds emitted by both should be heard together by an observer standing at the bow, many collisions might be prevented. Instructions could be given to sailing vessels to keep quiet so long as both signals were heard separately, for they would then be in no danger, but to fire a gun or make other loud noise when both whistles were heard together for they would then be in front of the steamer. These various methods may be combined indefinitely, and they seem to be worth the consideration of navigators.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases, Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

FATALITIES AMONG THE RIOTERS.

IT now appears that the annoyance caused by the rioters on Wednesday night having become intolerable, a company of soldiers who were patrolling Shambazar were compelled to open fire. The mob dispersed, several of their number, it is reported, being killed and wounded, and carried away by their comrades. The 5th Bengal Cavalry did capital service also. They pursued the rioters from one end of the road right down to Sealdah. The European Police also, it is said, opened fire the same night in Circular Road, but although the rioters fled at the time, they reassembled at different centres of the northern portion of the town, keeping the military as well as the police in continuous motion throughout the night.

The Calcutta Light Horse, under the command of Major Eddis, paraded at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday at the Lall Bazar Police Office. Although they were told that their services were not needed just then, they were asked to be in readiness, and to keep their arms and accoutrements with them at their respective offices so as to be able to turn out at a moment's notice.

On Thursday morning the bodies of two rioters with gunshot wounds were picked up by the police in Harrison Road and removed to the morgue. Another body was picked up near Wellington Square. The deceased was among a crowd of rioters who attempted to assault a European who was being driven at the time in a gari, and who immediately fired his revolver, which not only killed the deceased but had the effect of dispersing the crowd. Various accounts go to show that there is a large number of the rioters who have been killed, and that their bodies have been already disposed of by the rioters. The official report in the matter is not yet available. The rioters have threatened to wreck the Electric Light Depot. Every precaution, however, has been adopted by the police to protect the depot from the threatened destruction. Much excitement prevailed in Northern Circular Road, Nareoldangah, Baltiaghatta, and their immediate neighbourhood where the disturbance is said to be assuming serious proportions. In fact no individual European can at present proceed along these places without incurring serious risk. A European Sergeant of Police attempted to convey some tiffin to Mr. Paget, the Deputy Commissioner, who was patrolling those places with a force of European police and about 25 soldiers belonging to the Gloucestershire Regiment, but in Circular Road he was stoned by a large mob, and compelled to return to Headquarters.

To meet the increased requirements of the district, special police and military arrangements were made to patrol the affected parts of the town last night.

The Calcutta Light Horse, commanded by Major Eddis, again paraded at the Lall Bazar Police compound at 6 p. m., and then with Sergeant Wady, of the Mounted Police, patrolled the disturbed portions of the town for about an hour.

A company of Royal Munster Fusiliers, under the command of Captain Chadwick, arrived from Dum Dum on Thursday evening and relieved the men of the Gloucestershire Regiment, which returned to headquarters in Fort William. The Munster Fusiliers left Dum-Dum about 4-30 p. m., and marched all the way to Calcutta, where they got into tram cars which conveyed them as far as the Lall Bazar Police compound, arriving there about 7.30 p.m. After partaking of some refreshments they were divided into three detachments, and despatched in various to do duty for the night at Chitpur, Shambazar and Narcoldangah. It was apprehended that the writers contemplated seriously damaging the gas works, and special arrangments were made to prevent it. In the course of the day some of the rioters, it is said, were armed with guns and opened fire upon the police. The police and the military, of whom there were about 25, replied, and after a brisk charge the rioters broke up. It is alleged that about ten to twelve rioters were killed, while a large number were wounded. The fact of any deaths is officially denied. The commissioner of Police assured our reporter that there were marked signs of thedisturbances disappearing altogether. In fact all apprehensions of any further outbreak may be discarded. Notwithstanding the Commissioner added that special arrangements had been made for the patrolling of the affected parts of the town by the Police and the Military.

The Calcutta Volunteer Rifles were ordered to hold themselves in readiness in case their services were required. Rifles and 20 rounds of ball ammunition per man were issued at the Volunteer headquarters.

A PROSPECTIVE COMPROMISE.

Reliable information was received late on Thursday evening at the Lall Bazar Police Office that the Tagore Estate claimants have offered back the disputed land opposite the Tallah Pumping Works to the Mohamedan claimants. An offer was first made that the Tagore claimants would meet all expenditure for the construction of a mosque on any other plot of land owned by the Mohamedans who, however, refused. Finally it was resolved to offer back to them the disputed land in question, and the offer has been accepted. The matter formed the subject of some discussion at a public Mohamedan meeting held on Thursday evening at the Wellington Square. Several respectable leading Mohamedans, it is said, were present, and the offer was accepted. This news rapidly spread all over the affected parts of the town.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, gave a correspondent full accounts:—"I and twelve European policemen set out for this thana in the early morning in the police brake. At the junction of Gas-street and Circular Road we were stopped by a large crowd who refused to give way, although I called on them several times. A rush was then made on the brake and stones and bricks fell thick and fast. Several of the men were hit, and we were in an ugly position. In self-defence we were compelled to fire a few shots, and the crowd gave way. The mob, however, closed in behind us shouting and yelling, being reinforced by contingents of budmashes from the Muchwa quarter and the northern parts of the town. We turned into a *busti* on the right hand side of the road and here were almost completely surrounded by the crowd. Several of my men got separated and were rather severely handled. They were compelled to use their rifles in order to get away. Finally we made our way to this thana having arrested in the busti two men, one of whom had been wounded by a buck shot. The crowd followed us up as far as the bridge shouting and hooting. We telephoned for reinforcements at once, and this was fortunate, as shortly afterwards the wires were cut. In answer to our demand Lieutenant Rawson and six file of the Gloucesters arrived. Shortly after their arrival we heard from the Manager of the Union Jute Mill that his men had left work and were assuming a threatening attitude towards the European employes. He thought that budmashes from the bazar had been tampering with the men. We—the 12 police and four file of the Gloucesters—immediately left for the mills. As soon as we arrived at the junction of Circular Road and Gas-street we were assailed by showers of stones and bricks, numbers of which came into the brake and struck our men. Strong wires, probably cut from the telegraph posts, were drawn across the road and securely fastened to trees on either side. The temper of the mob was very dangerous and we were unable to proceed without firing. The crowd, I should say, was drawn form Raja Bazar, Muchwa, and Circular Road. As we advanced the crowd retired towards Sealdah, stones were thrown from every gully along the road, but as there were women in the crowd I took care that there was no further firing. We reached the Mills in safety, but as the men there seemed to have quited down, I soon withdrew my party."

I told Mr. Paget of the dead man I had seen on the road near Beliaghatta, and asked him whether he thought any others had been killed. "Well," he replied, in all cases we fired very low, and speaking for myself I did not see any men fall. The police only fired. The regulars did not use their rifles at all. Some of my men have been very badly knocked about."

I then left the thana and drove home. One of the European Constables advised me not to linger near Circular Road, as a crowd was still hanging about. However, I was in no way molested, though groups of low class Mohamedans in the vicinity of Sealdah were insolently abusive, one or two assuming provocative attitudes.

NEGOTIATING FOR THE MOSQUE.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE RIOTERS.

On Friday morning the riots were to all appearances over. Some 300 rioters on Thursday afternoon made no fewer than four attempts, at short intervals, to storm Sukea Street Thana, but Inspector F. W. Markew, with a force of about 40 native constables successfully repulsed each attempt, and in the last he pursued the rioters, who eventually fled towards Manicktollah. During the affray Inspector Markew and several of his men received slight injuries through the brick-bats flung at them.

While the bulk of the rioters were engaging the attention of the Police and the Military at Narcoldangah, Beliaghatta, Northern Circular Road, and other parts of the town and suburbs, negotiations were proceeding between the Hon'ble Rajul Islam, and Mr. Abdul Hamil, Editor of the *Moslem Chronicle*, with Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore's party, who, it is said, have signified their intention of selling the disputed land on which had stood the alleged mosque. The purchase-money, it is said, will be raised by subscriptions from among the members of the Mohamedan community. This news was duly communicated to the Commissioner of Police, who it is said, thanked the above named Mohamedan gentlemen and asked them to endeavour to disperse the rioters. Haji Nur Mohamed and Moulvie Shumsul Huda, two leading Mohamedan gentlemen, who were instrumental in quelling the Shambazar riot it is said, also interviewed the Commissioner, and were similarly asked to assist in using their influence in the same direction. On Thursday afternoon two or three Mohamedan gentlemen were seen in Harrison Road and Narcoldangah proclaiming to the rioters that satisfactory negotiations were concluded respecting the re-transfer of the disputed land, and requesting them to disperse. In spite of the proclamation the rioters continued prowling about as usual till about 10 o'clock at night, when the affected parts of the town became literally deserted. Not a living being was seen anywhere, and quite a dead calm prevailed the night through. The principal thoroughfares, notably Narcoldangah, Harrison Road, Shambazar, College Street and Chitpur, were patrolled during the night by strong detachments of Police and the Royal Munster Fusiliers, who had an exceptionally quiet time of it. The usual every-day traffic was resumed next morning, and all trace of the riots seemed to have disappeared.

THE FAMINE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

LAST week's Central Provinces Season reports are summarised in the following General Remarks:—Some rain on the 23rd: since then the sky has cleared and weather is now hot and dry in most districts, but cloudy and very close in others. Rain is anxiously awaited everywhere. Sowings of autumn crops continue in most districts, but are retarded in Nimar and the rice country. Damage is being caused to young seedlings by the prolonged break and defective germination is also apprehended. Fields are being ploughed for spring crops in Betul. Fodder still insufficient in parts of ten districts and scarcity of water-supply is felt in portions of Wardha and Chanda. Cattle disease still prevails at places in Seoni, Betul, Nagpur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Bilaspur and Sambalpur. Prices fluctuate with a tendency to rise further in most places. In Narsinghpur quotations have eased a little, but there is a sharp rise in Chanda and Chhindwara. The numbers in relief-works have contracted by 124,000 mainly owing to closing and amalgamation of works coupled with the introduction of piece-work system and the return of people to their fields. The total number on gratuitous relief is practically unchanged, the decrease in the number of dependants being counterbalanced by an increase in the number of inmates of poor-houses and recipians of gratuitous relief. The number of persons on private works has fallen by 30,009 to which result most districts haue contributed. Numbers on relief works—Saugor 17,097, Damoh 23412, Jubbulpore 21,194, Mandla 19,484, Seoni 6,567, Narsingpur 20,905, Hoshangabad 20,305, Nimar 144, Betul 7,093, Chindwara 10713, Wardha 2,075, Nagpur 31,490, Bhandara 17,489, Balaghat 29,739, Raipur 43,539, Bilaspur 20,722 and Sambalpur 223; total—278,174. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 17,974, Damoh 16,035, Jubbulpore 23,939, Mandla 7,034, Seoni 3336, Narsinghpur 8,011, Hoshangabad 4,848, Nimar 631, Betul 2,730, Chindwara, 3101, Wardha 20, Nagpur 4,007, Bhandara 9239, Balaghat 16,094, Raipur 22,090, Bilaspur 32,735 and Sambalpur 63; total 180,322. There were also 82,724 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief-workers—men 80,736, women 134,099 and children 103,039 with 300 unclassed. Dependents—men 1792, women 3,541 and children 39,215 with 570 unclassed. Poor-houses—men, 8,485, women 10,847 and children 13,189. Otherwise relieved—men 16,141, women 31,333 and children 27445 with 27,760 unclassed. Wage prices—Sambalpur 9½ Nagpur 9½ Damoh, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur 9, Wardha and Chanda 8½, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Bhandara 8½, Chhindwara 8¼, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul and Raipur 8¼ Mandla and Seoni 7½ and Balaghat 7.

The Minutes of the Proceedings of 16th Meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, held at the Fund Office, No. 2, Clive Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday June 15th are published as follows:—Present: The Honourable Sir Francis Maclean, Chairman; The Honourable Mr. A. H. Wallis; The Honourable Mr. Joy Gobind Law; Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjee; Major W. Bird.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

On the motion of Major Bird, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wallis, it was resolved that the sum of 2 lacs be allotted and at once paid to Madras.

Proposed by Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjee, seconded by Major Bird, and adopted unanimously, that, notwithstanding the Resolution of the 22nd day of March last, as to the signing of cheques, and having regard to the absence of the Honourable Mr. James from Calcutta, and the urgency of the matter, the cheque for the payment of the above sum of 2 lakhs, be signed by the Chairman alone.

The Chairman communicated to the Committee that he had received a letter from the Government of India, dated the 11th June 1897, No. 2257-41-40 F., relativetive to the question of giving loans out of the Fund rather than free gifts. The Committee were of opinion that the Chairman should reply to the effect, that, with so few members in Calcutta, it was impossible to obtain the views of the Central Committee generally; but he was desired to forward copies of letters upon the subject which he had received from the only four members at present in Calcutta. The Committee also desired the Chairman to convey to the Government that, in their opinion, it was very important that an early decision upon the point should be arrived at.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

23,57—Tyabjee D and Co—Motiram Doolabdas and others vs Luxmiram Jaithabhai.

101,97—Craigie L and O—Sir Henry Saymor King vs Francis Edwood Pantel and others.

185,97—Wadia and G—Sir Thakore Shri Wagji vs John Anderson and others.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

9,97—In person—Ganesh Jaganath Purdesi vs Doorga Chandi Purdesi.

10,97—In person—Gangaram Gocal vs Harman Ganesh and others—In person.

11,97—In person—Stit-ram Sowbhai and another vs The Hindoostan Spinning and Wg Co. Ld—Dikshit and Ld.

Postponed Long Causes.

461,96—Thakurdas D and C—Kara Damjee and another vs Cowasjee Eduljee Patell—Mansukhal D and J—Part heard.

387,96—Dikshit and D—Jankibai alias Bambai vs Sakharam Nilkant and others—Dephtary and F—Part heard.

308,96—Wadia and G—Rhimjee Mowjee vs Memon Hajee Khubhin Hajee Yusuf and others—Part heard.

203,95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utmaram Icharam and another—M H Khan.

311,96—Hiralal M and M—Tillockchand Manukchand vs Chotel Agnew Turner and others—Wadia and G.

350,96—Payne G and S—Domoo James vs Hirachand Khooshal and others—Bhalshunker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

312,95—Hemming and P—Haji Meya Balloo Meya Pathan and another vs Vithal Khakal Bhat and another—F P Pavri—Part heard.

651,96—Ardeshir H and D—Goolabchand Munalal and others vs Aminaboo and and others—Little and Co, and Bicknell M and M.

652-96—Ardeshir H and D Jugalkishore Balkison vs Aminaboo and others—Little and Co, and Bicknell M and M.

81,97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein Samsondin vs Goolabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D, Little and Co.

598,95—Matabhai and J—Sitaram Luxmon and another vs Janardhan Ranchodji—Payne, G and S.

555,96—Janardhan and A—Framjee Muncherjee Madon vs Ramjee Mooljee and others—K J Mantri.

89,97—Mansukhlal D and J—Ruttonsey Muljee vs Ram Narayen Kipondath.

50,96—Hiralal M and M—Karmoobai vs Janmahomed Sulleman Luckna and another.

243,1385296—Thakurdas D and G—Javervahoo vs Vithaldas Govindjee—Payne G and S.

131,96—Mullee and R—Dayabhai Nagindas vs Narandas Cullandas and others—Craigie L and O.

275,88—Bhaishunker and K—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Wasudeo Luxumon—Dikshit and D.

413,95—Elgelow and G—Kursandas Shamjee vs Hakim Mahomed Esmail Magonlal and H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th July, 1897.

Captain A. Leslie having returned from leave, resumes command of No. 1 Company from the 3rd instant.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th June, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 22nd June, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	June 22. Rs.	A.	P.	June 29. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,42,87,558	5	6	1,51,59,086	13	2
Other Deposits, &c.	4,96,56,039	14	0	4,86,03,905	13	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,72,626	6	7	2,98,281	4	4
Sundries	28,05,764	14	3	28,93,323	12	7
	Rs. 9,49,12,389	8	4	9,47,63,195	12	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	39,95,789	0	0	47,15,311	0	0
Other authorised Investments	65,39,693	8	0	66,61,053	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,13,52,215	0	9	1,93,39,785	1	7
Accounts of Credit	2,15,0931	7	3	2,18,87,625	4	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,41,40,176	0	1	1,37,55,970	10	6
Balances with other Banks	12,91,857	5	8	7,16,793	15	7
Bullion	3,076	11	0	3,076	11	0
Dead Stock	13,48,020	11	9	13,48,111	11	9
Stamps	8,826	15	9	8,501	9	6
Sundries	11,33,216	2	9	11,32,315	7	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,39,41,373	15	7	1,46,84,025	13	7
Do. at Branches	1,65,16,382	9	9	1,66,61,709	15	7
Rs.	9,49,12,389	8	4	9,47,63,195	12	8

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 29th June, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	3,21,32	Dec.
Do. at Branches	13,32,651	Inc.
Other Deposits	10,06,133	Dec.
Post Bills	1,73,745	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,39,882	Inc.
Loans	26,12,435	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	36,404	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	84,2	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	16,51,692	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,05,327	do.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	12 66	12 25	14 00	14 41
Monday, July 5th	0 04	0 00	0 01	0 05
Total	12 70	12 25	14 01	14 46
Total fall to July 5th, 1896	31 95	31 43	33 81	33 20
Total fall to July 5th, 1895	21 31	17 10	18 25	18 24

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	34	78
Saturday, July 3	0	69
Total	35	47

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at 6 Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing hence o the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Present R. in.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·330	W	7	101·1	90·0	53	..	2·41	—0·17
Simla	29·416	W	7	70·8	59·5	42	..	1·01	—1·49
Delhi	29·488	W	8	102·7	69·5	44	..	3·93	—3·13
Agra	29·545	SW	9	100·0	68·7	54	..	3·74	—0·42
Cawnpore	29·480	W	11	100·0	69·5	42	..	2·47	..
Allahabad	29·456	WNW	15	98·6	68·2	52	..	5·45	—2·07
Jhansi	29·504	WSW	9	96·6	67·3	..	..	4·24	—4·08
Gwalior	29·507	SSE	10	95·3	65·0	57	..	0·91	—0·29
Karachi	29·538	SSW	11	92·5	82·3	84	..	..	—0·81
Jeypore	29·21	WSW	8	100·1	64·9	52	..	0·23	—3·65
Ajmere	29·432	W	13	99·4	63·0	61	..	0·27	—3·12
Deesa	29·359	SSW	5	101·6	67·3	66	..	0·55	—2·30
Ahmedabad	29·377	S	5	100·8	71·1	66	..	2·31	..
Bhuj	29·507	SW	22	94·5	80·2	87	..	9·01	—2·72
Rajkot	29·545	SW	20	98·9	74·5	73	..	..	—6·76
Ghandeshi	29·562	SSW	17	102·3	67·3	63	..	1·04	..
Veraval	29·538	SW	15	85·6	81·7	86	..	9·03	..
Neemuch	29·663	W	9	95·8	77·5	70	..	2·82	—3·14
Indore	29·598	W	9	96·7	70·1	66	..	1·96	—6·36
Sanger	29·518	W	7	90·2	69·4	69	..	2·82	—2·63
Jubulpore	29·553	W	3	98·5	76·0	57	..	0·45	—3·62
Hoshangabad	29·535	NW	4	98·4	81·6	51	..	2·34	—6·97
Khandwa	29·515	W	7	100·2	70·8	54	..	1·32	—7·56
Raipur	29·664	SSW	10	101·4	72·3	58	0·01	3·72	—7·79
Nagpur	29·598	WSW	9	102·3	72·6	58	..	0·91	—8·08
Amraoti	29·62	SSW	8	101·2	71·8	52	0·15	4·78	—3·76
Akola	29·620	W	21	102·7	75·8	56	0·01	0·95	—5·58
Ellora	29·611	SW	11	97·6	72·0	64	..	1·30	—11·17
Malegaon	29·624	W	17	97·9	76·1	62	..	1·79	—4·06
Bombay	29·628	SSW	11	89·0	80·5	83	0·02	14·15	—10·96
Poona	29·649	WSW	19	91·0	72·6	67	..	4·38	—1·46
Ahmednagar	29·64	W	12	94·8	68·4	60	..	1·59	..
Aurangabad	29·673	WNW	6	98·4	73·2	61	..	2·15	..
Sholapur	29·67	W	8	97·7	72·6	64	..	2·48	—2·05
Ratnagiri	29·657	SE.	5	88·4	76·9	87	0·12	13·91	—19·40
Belgaum	29·658	W	15	85·7	69·8	86	..	5·28	—4·24
Goa	29·680	S	8	85·0	76·4	87	..	25·30	..
Karwar	29·622	W	4	84·2	74·5	85	0·40	27·32	+2·35
Mangalore	29·73	Calm.	4	87·8	75·4	85	1·04	40·67	+7·12
Calicut	29·779	S	8	81·7	72·5	94	3·75	53·93	+15·85
Cochin	29·813	Calm	M	84·8	72·1	97	2·12	45·25	+12·53
Bangalore	29·731	WSW	13	85·3	67·3	79	0·26	1·48	—2·74
Secunderabad	29·623	W	12	100·2	77·7	52	..	1·32	—1·37
Masulipatam	29·617	WNW	10	99·2	80·0	71	..	1·47	—3·01
Bellary	29·682	W	5	95·7	76·2	47	..	2·65	+0·51
Cuddapah	29·673	W	6	102·2	82·6	55	..	0·65	—1·90
Madras	29·681	WSW	10	101·5	82·5	62	..	3·23	+0·65
Coimbatore	29·745	SW	8	99·4	71·3	90	0·07	4·45	+2·85
Trichinopoly	29·705	WSW	7	100·6	78·8	57	..	2·71	+0·76
Negapatam	29·709	W	10	99·6	78·9	65	..	..	—2·11
Colombo	29·823	W	14	85·0	76·0	91	0·38	12·29	+5·01
Aden	29·645	SW	13	97·8	84·8	81	..	..	—0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall—J. J. H.=0·02 (12·30); G. T. H.=0·01 (12·71); St. G. H.=0·02 (14·01); C. P.=0·02 (14·45)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Karachi, Veraval, Belgaum and Goa, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Reading are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate. The winds on the West Coast stations are very variable, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Gujarat and at Akola, Malegaon, Bangalore and Colombo. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Bhuj, 20 at Ghadechi and Neemuch, 18 at Deesa, Rajkot, Bangalore and Colombo, and 16 at Allahadad. The maximum temperature is in brisk to very large excess of the normal in Rajputana, Berar, the United Provinces and North-West Provinces and at Lahore, Delhi, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabod, Masulipatam and Madras, and the minimum in very large excess in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. The highest temperature in the shade was 109 at Jacobabad and Cawnpore and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (37·0") and Cochin (21·0"), over an inch at Mangalore (1·04"), light to moderate showers at Colombo, Bangalore, Ratnagiri and Amraoti, and a few drops at Raipur, Akola, Bombay, Karwar and Coimbatore. The monsoon gradient is one and half times steeper than usual on the Malabar Coast, and more

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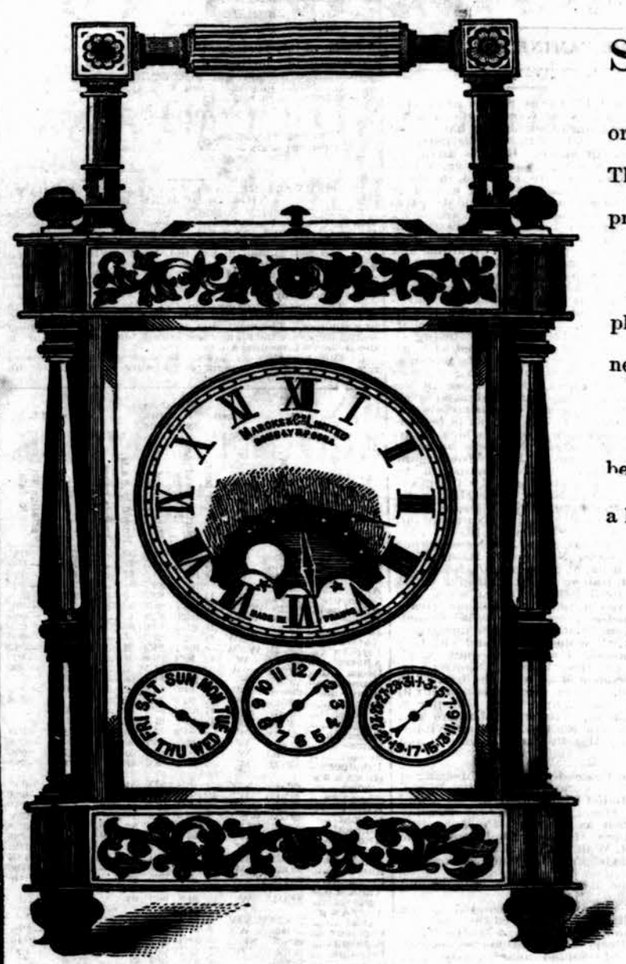

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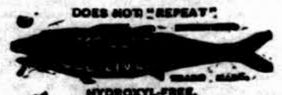

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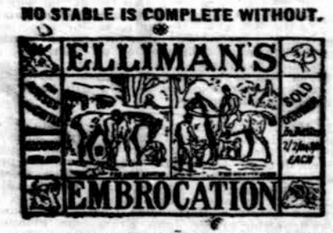

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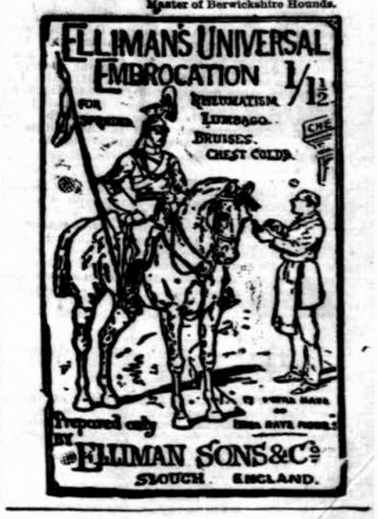
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